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# THE CHINA PRESS

大陸報

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## S.V.C. AND POLICE DAMPEN HONGKEW'S ARDOR FOR BATTLE

### District Aquiver With Excitement But There Is No Fighting

### MOBS DISPERSED

### Japanese Club On Boone Road Is Center Of Activities

### POLICE ON STRIKE

### Chinese Constables Refuse To Go On Duty Without Arms

With every expectation of serious trouble between the Chinese and Japanese in Hongkew last night, the night passed excitingly but peacefully. The whole district hung taut until early this morning, but there were no clashes.

There was a martial air about the district. Thousands of Japanese and thousands of Chinese were congregated, watching each other warily. The Scottish, American and Japanese companies of the S.V.C. were out on patrol and squads of police were ready for emergency. And hundreds of foreigners were out to see what happened.

Foreign police throughout the Settlement were held in barracks, ready for despatch. The Chinese police were taken out of Hongkew as a precautionary measure.

**Mobs Are Separated**

There were menacing moments. One was shortly after midnight, when a crowd of Chinese gathered along Boone Road and began to clear for action. It was finally dispersed at the points of Japanese police bayonets.

Another came a few minutes later when a Japanese inspector telephoned the Hongkew police station that two thousand Japanese were gathered in front of the Japanese Club, that Chinese were coming and that he needed help quickly. It came quickly, in the form of policemen and volunteers. They found two opposing mobs wala-walaing each other in tones that betokened hostilities. They got the Chinese out of the way first, which pacified the Japanese.

The heads of the Japanese community were acting as a factor for repression. Every step was taken by them to calm the excitable Japanese. Inside the Japanese club there were several hundred, some arguing for war, some for peace. The latter were in a majority and the turbulent ones were calmed. When at two or three moments it seemed as if the bellicose element was about to debouch, Japanese police with bayonets loomed up menacingly.

Finally a Japanese sergeant went into the club and made a speech. He counselled them, for the sake of the reputation of the Japanese community, to do nothing, and then he told them that his men stood outside ready to shoot them down if they did cause trouble. And he meant it, for outside the club were the Japanese Company, S.V.C., and fifty Japanese policemen.

**Volunteers At Station**

The American Company and Scottish Company were quartered at the Hongkew Police Station, with details working from there. The former was under command of Captain Ransom, the latter under Lieutenant Campbell. The volunteer companies were called as the result of an appeal from the Japanese Consul to Chairman E. C. Pearce of the Municipal Council early in the day.

Two Chinese policemen of the Hongkew station were put under arrest yesterday for their part in the fight of the night before. Two Japanese policemen were also formally charged with having fired shots in the same fight.

Chinese police at Hongkew and Central stations caused trouble yesterday afternoon and last night. When the three o'clock shift was called at Hongkew the men refused to walk their beats unarmed. On being threatened with instant dismissal if they refused the duty tours and they finally consented to go out on duty.

Last night things were different. No Chinese walked beats in Hong-

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## Noted British Athlete Honored Again

LIEUT.-COLONEL JACKSON.

A. N. S. Jackson, British hero of the 1908 Olympic games, who is a lieutenant-colonel in the British army at the age of twenty-seven, has been awarded a second bar to his D. S. O. for bravery on the battlefield. Jackson has been wounded three times and has taken part in many big battles.

## U.S. RED CROSS PRAISES EFFORT OF SHANGHAI

### Letter From Washington Headquarters Sends Appreciation For Contributions And Work

Praise for the work done by American Women of Shanghai for the Red Cross and appreciation of the efforts of Mr. W. A. B. Nichols in promoting the workroom activities reached here yesterday from the Red Cross headquarters, Washington, in a letter to Mr. Julean Arnold.

The long delayed financial report of the Red Cross drive is nearly completed and will be published some time next week.

A portion of the letter received by Mr. Arnold yesterday follows:

"We cannot commend too highly the fine display of enthusiasm evidenced by the women of Shanghai, measured not only by your accounts of their activities, but also by cabled advices of the generous shipments of their handiwork now en route to us.

"Words of praise are to be conveyed to Mr. W. A. B. Nichols for his untiring efforts in our behalf. Convey them to him for us, please, for the splendid contribution he is making in giving space and facilities for the workrooms.

"Your cabled accounts of the large representation of Chinese in the Canton and Shanghai parades proved interesting to us and our newspapers here gave much space to this feature.

"The large enrollment of Chinese members was particularly pleasing and we are even encouraged to hope that the other chapters in China will follow the splendid example set by Shanghai in this respect."

## *Today Is Belgians' Independence Day*

### *Community Will Celebrate At Dinner At French Club And Concert At Verdun Gardens*

Today is the 88th anniversary of Belgian Independence and the commemoration of the entry into Brussels by King Leopold I. The separation of Belgium from Holland took place in 1830.

While there will be no public celebration on account of the war, the Belgian community will gather at the Cercle Sportif Francais at a dinner, which the Consul-General, Mr. D. Siffert, is expected to attend. A special program of entertainment will also be offered by the management of the Verdun Garden. A dinner will be served at 9 o'clock and dancing and a concert will begin at 11.30 o'clock.

### *The Weather*

Generally improving. The maximum temperature yesterday was 90.4 and the minimum 71.2, the figures for the corresponding day last year being 86.7 and 75.5.

## JAPANESE CABINET DECISION APPROVED BY PRIVY COUNCIL

### Meeting To Pass On Intervention Held In Emperor's Presence

### ACTIONFAVORABLE

### Czechs Opposed In Battle By 5,000 Austrians And Germans

**Reuter's Pacific Service**

Tokio, July 19.—A special session of the Privy Council met today to consider the question of despatching troops to Siberia was held in the presence of the Emperor. The Council passed the Government measure dealing with the matter.

Tokio, July 18.—A message from Vladivostok states:

A communique issued by the Czecho-Slav headquarters reports that during a fight near Habascoe 5,000 Austrian and German prisoners there participated. The enemy is compelling the citizens and Chinese to join their army.

General Kalmikoff's detachment, which is stationed between Gariyonka and Halwartva, is getting supplies from north Manchuria and distributing them in the villages at cheap rates. Many of the Bolshevik volunteers are enlisting under General Kalmikoff.

The propertied class, with the Vladivostok Chamber of Commerce as a center, has unanimously passed a resolution in support of the Horvath Administration on the following conditions:

(1) That it establishes a line of defense against Germany in conjunction with the Allies.

(2) That the Administration shall be in power till the organisation of a National Assembly by general election.

(3) That it shall abolish the Bolshevik Administration and admit representation of the Socialists in the new Government.

## INDIAN REPRESENTATIVES ENTERTAINED IN LONDON

### Greater Part Of Dependency In British Imperial Affairs Looked Forward

**(Reuter's Agency War Service)**

London, July 18.—Sir Robert Borden, Sir J. G. Ward, Mr. W. F. Massey and Mr. E. S. Montagu were present at a luncheon given by the Indian residents in London to the Indian representatives at the Imperial Conference.

Responding to the toast of "Our Guests," Sir Robert Borden said that nobody could look back on the events of the last eighteen months without feeling how necessary and desirable had been the inclusion of India in Imperial gatherings. On behalf of Canada, indeed on behalf of all the Dominions, he wished the people of India Godspeed in the great advance which lay before them.

## 300,000 WOMEN WORK ON BRITISH HARVESTS

### 60,000 Soldiers And 10,000 German Prisoners Also Engaged On Farms

**(Reuter's Agency War Service)**

London, July 18.—In the House of Commons today Mr. R. E. Protheroe, President of the Board of Agriculture, stated that over 300,000 women, 60,000 soldiers and 10,000 German prisoners and interned aliens are now working on the land. The arable area of Great Britain had been increased by over two million acres, the acreage under wheat and oats had been increased by 750,000 acres, and the potato acreage by nearly 250,000 acres. Given an average harvest, the food position of the Allies was decidedly better than in 1917 or 1916, and the relief of our tonnage by not having to bring supplies from America was a very great assistance.

## American And French Chaplains At Infantry Review

The work of the army chaplain in no longer limited to religious instruction, but includes the work of general advisor and often athletic and recreational leader. The photo shows American and French chaplains at an infantry review in France.

## AMERICANS OVERSEAS EXCEED 1,100,000 MARK

### 90,000 Sent In Week, Chief Of U. S. Army Staff Announces

**(Reuter-Kokusai Service)**

Washington, July 12.—General March, Chief of Staff, told the Senate Military Committee that the number of American troops overseas and on shipboard en route has now passed the 1,100,000 mark. This represents an increase of 90,000 since last week.

Major General Hunter Liggett has been detailed as temporary commander of the First American Army Corps. The commanders of the Second and Third Corps have not yet been designated.

## *U. S. To Restrict Use Of Coal Next Winter*

### *Limit Set On Amount To Be Allowed In Each Household*

**(Reuter-Kokusai Service)**

Washington, July 8.—It is officially announced that in order to prevent the threatened coal shortage in winter each householder will be allowed only sufficient coal to heat his house to sixty-eight degrees of Fahrenheit with utmost economy.

## *Reichstag Passes Big Vote Of Credit*

### *German Independent Socialists Cast Ballots Against War Appropriations*

**(Reuter's Agency War Service)**

London, July 14.—The Reichstag has passed a vote of credit for 15,000,000,000 marks. The Independence Socialists voted against the credit and the Poles abstained from voting.

The Reichstag has adjourned for the Summer recess.

## FORTRESS AT POLA BOMBED BY ITALIANS

### Naval Airships Drop 8,000 Kilograms Of Explosives On Austrian Military Works

**(Reuter's Agency War Service)**

Rome, July 18.—On the night of the 16th-17th Italian Naval airships and aeroplanes dropped 8,000 kilograms of bombs on the military works and maritime fortress of Pola.

## SELKE CASE REMANDED

Otto Selke, the editor of the War, and Walter Rohr, the two Germans brought back from Harbin by the Shanghai police, were formally charged in the Mixed Court yesterday with forging passports. The case was remanded for the British Assessor. Both Selke and Rohr traveled under assumed names. The former was known as Leon Garsman and the latter as Jean Tompkins.

## PARIS STILL UNDER FIRE

**(Reuter's Agency War Service)**

Paris, July 16.—The long range bombardment continues

## *Peking Government Feels Ground Slipping Under It*

### Hsu Shu-Cheng Looking Out For Own Interests And Troops Showing Signs Of Rebelliousness

*(From Our Own Correspondent)*

Peking, July 17.—The Cabinet, very much to its surprise, is finding opposition in certain quarters both to its business activities, that is to say its frequent visits to its uncle in order to pawn something fresh, and to its wisdom as expressed in the expedition against Kwangtung.

The Kirin forestry loan, the details as to which were variously reported about a fortnight ago, but which there is reason to think were entirely inaccurate, even in the form officially given out to certain news agencies, is held up. From the beginning there has been opposition to the loan in the part of the Kirin population, and the redoubtable Chang Tso-lin has kept giving hints that he did not like the proposal. At last he has put his foot down, and says he will not have the loan under any consideration. Hence, the matter, though the agreement is actually signed, is in a state of suspended animation. It is believed that Japanese interests in Manchuria are about to approach Chang and explain to him what an enormous advantage it will be to him if the deal is allowed to stand; in which case, of course, if the arguments are big enough to be convincing, the suspense may be relieved.

That is the statement of the case as it appears on the surface; but—there is very likely something beneath the surface. Chang Tso-lin is Chang Tso-lin, arbiter of the destiny of the Fengtien troops, many of whom are already in the Yangtsze valley, and he recently had authorisation to raise thirty thousand more. If he can block the consummation of this loan by the central Government, and get it put through in his own name he can appropriate some thirty million dollars, pay troops of his own, and be absolutely independent of the Ministry of Finance in Peking. Chang Tso-lin's political views are mostly made for him by General Hsu Shu-cheng, and an independent loan would enable General Hsu practically to impose his views on the Government, so far as the war against the south is concerned. Thirty million dollars would make him independent of the Chiaotung group, and then he could either run a war on his own, join with the President in running a war, or do anything he liked. He might even try conclusions with the Chihli group and "their" armies, though he would hardly do this. At any rate Generals Chang and Hsu would be entirely their own masters, and be in a position to place their forces at the disposal of the highest bidder. They might even suddenly become democrats and offer to join hands with Kwangtung. The North would then be in a bad fix. It is therefore not to be supposed that General Chang Tso-lin's opposition to the Kirin loan, which has become so emphatic as to bring the whole arrangement to a standstill, arises entirely out of a patriotic desire to preserve to China her immense forest resources in Kirin, or even out of a local patriotism that would like to keep Japanese enterprise out of Manchuria.

The Government is also finding its wisdom called in question. There have been persistent rumors of disaffection amongst the troops supposed to be engaged in an expedition against Kwangtung. All sorts of reasons have been given why the expedition is not moving forward, from lack of ammunition, the heat of the season, and the stubborn opposition of Kwangtung and allied provinces, to the disloyalty of particular generals and disagreement at headquarters. The truth seems to be that there is an increasingly strong opposition amongst the junior officers to the whole campaign, and their views are beginning to be shared by their seniors, who are getting no glory and very little plunder, and by the rank and file, who are eating rice, for which they do not much care, and are stewing in a hot, damp climate that gets on their nerves, instead of feeding on northern cereals and enjoying their accustomed northern climate, not so hot as that of the Mid-Yangtsze valley and dry enough to be bracing even in summer.

This disaffection seems to be spreading, and so, in a circular telegram to the commanders of the expeditionary force, the Minister of War has forbidden all ranks to discuss or to express opinions upon the wisdom or otherwise of the expedition. They are reminded that they are soldiers, that a soldier's first duty is to do what he is told, and not ask for reasons, and that soldiers must not give expression to political views. "Theirs not to reason why; theirs but to do and die;" unless they happen to be members of the Tuchun's Conference at Tientsin, where, presumably, an officer may also be a gentleman a "thinking animal," and even hold political views, and express them. The essential point, however, is that the Government is not quite sure of its own troops.

## GEN. CADORNA RETIRED NOT AS PUNISHMENT

### Order Concerning Former Italian Commander And Other Generals Was Misconstrued

**(Reuter's Agency War Service)**

London, July 18.—It is officially explained that a wrong inference has been drawn regarding the announcement made on the 13th concerning General Cadorna and other Italian generals. They have been placed on the retired list because they are no longer holding active commands but it is in no way implying that they are being punished, more particularly as the whole subject of the defeat at Caporetto still under investigation.

## JAPAN NEGOTIATING FOR SZECHUEN PLUM

### Hsiung K'eh-wu Offering To Give Waterpower Privileges For Loan

**(CHINA PRESS OWN SERVICE)**

Peking, July 20.—Hsiung K'eh-wu, the usurping Tuchun of Szechuen, is reported to be negotiating a deal with Japanese financiers whereby the Japanese will get a concession for the development of waterpower in the Kwanhsien district. The proposed transaction is of immense scope, implying a possible control of the electrification of the Chengtu plain, comprising thousands of square miles with immense industrial and agricultural possibilities.

## FRENCH OFFENSIVE ADVANCES 8 MILES, NEARING SOISSONS

### Counter-Attack Sweeping Over German Lines On 27-Mile Front

### 4,000 CAPTURED

### Americans Storm Vierzy And Conquer Ground Three Miles Beyond

### PRUNAY RETAKEN

### On Southern Sector French Reach Outskirts of Neuilly St. Front

**(Reuter's Agency War Service)**

London, July 18, midnight.—The news received this evening concerning the French counter offensive shows that the attack began at 4.30 this morning on a front of twenty-seven miles. Tanks participated but there was no artillery preparation.

On the extreme left the French captured the heights overlooking Fontenoy and progressed to Mont de Paris, which is within a mile of Soissons.

They reached the ravine of the River Crise, close to Soissons, on a front of five miles to Brezancy. This is a maximum advance of nearly eight miles at the deepest point.

It is reported that 4,000 prisoners and thirty guns have been captured, besides other material.

**Americans Advance Three Miles**

The Americans participated and, further south, the Americans captured Vierzy and advanced three miles beyond.

Further south again, on the height overlooking the valley of the Ourcq, the enemy reacted at Just in a somewhat hasty counter attack. No information has yet been received concerning what occurred there.

Still further south the French are on the western outskirts of Chouy and Neuilly St. Front and, from there to Belleau, the average depth of their advance is about three miles.

East of Rheims the French have recaptured Prunay.

Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports this evening:

The Yorkshires carried out a successful raid southeast of Robecq in which they took thirty prisoners.

Aviation.—We dropped 11½ tons of bombs yesterday on dumps, railways and the Brugeoise works.

A few enemy machines were encountered. We shot down three aeroplanes and drove down one. One British machine is missing. We also shot down six balloons in flames.

**Germans Have Reserves Left**

Reuter's correspondent at French headquarters wires this morning:

Fifty German divisions were brought up on the 15th, some of which have not been engaged, so that it is open to the enemy to pursue the attack.

The enemy suffered very heavily at Moronvilliers Massif where he advanced under the eyes of the French artillery observes. Piles of dead can be distinguished on the slopes of these hills.

A notable feature in eastern Champagne was the smooth working of the carrier-pigeon service under the German bombardment.

Authoritative quarters in London advise caution in predicting the course of events on the Western front. Undoubtedly the German attack on the 15th was intended to bring off a great strategic success but as this has not materialised it is not improbable that they will utilise the large number of divisions still in reserve to deliver an even more powerful blow elsewhere.

Paris, July 18.—The official communique issued this afternoon reports:

We attacked this morning from the region of Fontenoy-on-Aisne as far as the region of Belleau and advanced at certain points two to three kilometers. We have taken prisoners.

There was no change during the night on the Marne or Champagne front. Southwest of Nanduil-la-

Fosse we stopped dead a violent attack made by the enemy. North of Prosnes an attack made by German Guard troops failed completely.

**Gouraud Hero Of Battle**

Paris, July 18.—An Associated Press despatch to the New York Herald relates how General Gouraud, the mutilated hero of the Dardanelles, barred the Crown Prince's road in Champagne, eastward of Rheims, and brought the Germans to a standstill in one day, with comparatively insignificant losses among his own men, as a consequence of his admirable defensive preparations.

Over twenty divisions of enemy troops have been identified in the first line of this sector of the front alone. By the end of the first day's fighting half of these divisions had been so badly handled that they had lost part of their value as fighting units for a time.

The precautions the French had taken before the offensive began were such that the Germans were unable to capture a single prisoner in Champagne for several days preceding the attack. They were thus deprived of the possibility of obtaining information regarding the French plans.

When the German artillery preparation started on the night of the 14th the French replied with an equally powerful fire and everything for many miles trembled until dawn, when the German infantry came over the top. The advancing waves were of great density, giving hundreds of French 75's a target at point-blank range. At the same time these small center of resistance comprising the French advance posts opened fire with their machine-guns, which did terrific execution. These isolated detachments held up the enemy masses for several hours, giving ample time to their comrades holding the line of resistance to organise and bring into play all their means of defense.

**Crumble Against Defense**

The perfect execution of General Gouraud's plans of defense prevented the enemy making a breach at any point of this sector although during twenty-four hours the German Crown Prince incessantly threw renewed waves of his best troops forward in his determination to get through to Chalons.

More information now to hand shows the importance of the divisions engaged by the Germans in the present battle as regards quality and number and it helps to the conclusion that the attack was intended as a main effort. About twenty divisions have been in action between Rheims and Chateau-Thierry and the same number between Rheims and Massiges.

Numerous corps, being of first quality troops representing the elite of the German army, have been identified. These fine divisions have been sorely tried in the attack and so reduced in numbers that they will not for some time appear again on the battlefield. It is fully confirmed that the enemy losses have been terrible. Even before the attack was launched their ranks were thinned by the French counter-preparation fire, which caught them massed in the trenches for the attack. The surprise to the German troops has been, according to our prisoners, very great. Following their usual custom the German officers had been putting heart into them with talk of an easy victory and by telling them that they would find in front of them only a thin line of demoralised troops. The offensive, with the same object, had been dubbed "the friedensturm" or Peace Offensive.

The enemy were so sure of success that they counted on reaching Conde-en-Brie by midday on the first day spending the night at Montmiral.

Actually the situation of the enemy on the south bank of the Marne is very precarious, the difficulties of supply being enormous.

They may be able to continue their local attacks at various points but their great offensive has already been completely broken.

**German Press Dubious**

Amsterdam, July 18.—The comments in the German press on the offensive are characterised by a singular restraint. The Military correspondent of the Vossische Zeitung admits the difficulty of utilising the factor of surprise and says "without surprise success is hardly to be expected." He expresses the opinion that "we are only at the beginning of this offensive." Other experts take the same line.

## *Head Of N.Y. Mail Put Under Arrest*

### *Charged With Concealing Ownership Of Paper Controlled By Germans*

(Reuter-Kokusai Service)

New York, July 9.—Doctor Rumely, Vice-President of the company publishing the New York Evening Mail, has been arrested on the charge of perjury regarding the ownership of the newspaper. It is alleged that Rumely concealed from the authorities that he was acting on behalf of the German Government when purchasing the Evening Mail stock in June, 1915. Germany thus indirectly paid to Rumely 1,361,000 dollars.

# Smiles *from the* Mixed Court

Business was getting punk in the fortune telling line for Ching Tsuli. The connection with the invisible agents seemed to be short-circuited or jangled up somehow and his prognostications in consequence were failing to transpire with 1,000 per-cent regularity. Thus Ching's erstwhile clientele had first begun observing him with dubious eye and finally taken to shunning his establishment as a seat of diabolical misinformation.

With a brow like a washboard Ching sat glooming in his 4 by 6 temple of necromancy on the Tong Dong Ka Loong and inventoried his more recent career, trying to think up some reason for the defection of the Gods. As he pondered his moody eye came to rest on the person of Lien Sih-sz, his partner of eight years' standing in the prediction business and chief consulting expert for his feminine patrons. And as he gazed, sub-consciously running over her past assistance in the business and at the same time trying to figure out what in Sam Hill had turned the mystic powers against him and queered all his best promises, a thought flashed in his brain pan. He glared at Lien Sih-sz. Here was the factor that had balled up the lines of communication.

The next morning found Ching ensconced in a new apartment a short distance further down the Loong, dispensing predictions with a newborn look of assurance, and a new feminine assistant at his side, while Lien Sih-sz wept at the old stand and told her troubles to one Nyui An-daung, a remote relative.

Nyui consoled his kinswoman and then whispered a plan of vengeance into her ear.

In the morning Ching awoke to find business all gone to pot again. Many anxious-eyed pedestrians strode past who Ching could see were intent on having their horoscopes plumbed but never a glance had they for him. It didn't take him so long to discover the reason this time, however. Venturing out into the alleyway he found that all three of the signboards which proclaimed his craft were missing from before the shop. Ching abandoned his probings into the future and ruminated a bit on the past and as a result of a little research work he came upon Lien, Nyui and his signs—two ponderous ones of wood and another cabalistic design upon cloth.

Nyui denied all complicity in the matter and Lien confessed that it was all her work, but the court suspected Nyui's assistance and fined each of them $2.

**Man The Deceiver**

'Tis an old, old story, as old as men and women, the story of man the tempter and woman the weak.

Long before the events hereinafter to be set forth Madame Tsang Sih-sz found herself, as one will, in financial straits, a momentary embarrassment. Some speculations had gone amiss and—well, she was broke, to put it vulgarly. She went then to her friend Wong Loo-pah and had a cup of tea and asked him how was his family and how was he bearing this unseemly weather and my, wasn't little Sze-kwei growing like a weed, the little rascal, and what a proud father Wong should be. And oh yes, she had almost forgot, but did Wong happen to have about him a couple of dollars or so? Fancy, now, she had to do a little marketing on her way home and, there, she had left her purse at home.

Wong stratched the top of his head and rubbed one ear and tried to look pleasant—but one can't lose face. How unfortunate, he allowed, to be sure, he must help his old friend Mrs. Tsang. But by Jove, strangely enough he had just sent little Kwe-yung out with a ten dollar bill, but he'd give Mrs. Tsang what he could gather about the house. No, no, no—he couldn't think of having Mrs. Tsang wait till Kwe-yung got back, no indeed, he would just give her what he had And he pulled out 70 coppers. Which, since small favors are not to turn one's nose up at, Mrs Tsang took and departed.

Six months elapse. Six months and Mrs. Tsang hasn't come across yet with those seventy coppers. What time Mr. Wong met Mrs. Tsang and delicately hinted on the high cost of living and did Mrs. Tsang remember the last call she had paid, Mrs. Tsang would look far away and say how bad it was the cost of living was so high and here she was unable even to pay her debts. And again and once again Mr. Wong delicately hinted and Mrs. Tsang passed the hint, and finally Mr. Wong bluntly affirmed he wanted those seventy cents and Mrs. Tsang equally bluntly said he'd have to wait.

Well, Mr. Wong is a pragmatist. When argument fails, there is always strategy. One evening Mr. Wong turned up at the domain of Mrs. Tsang. A little social call, said he, and they spent a pleasant evening with nary a word of seventy cents. Once again Mr. Wong called and they spent another pleasant evening and this time, as Wong took his leave, he bent a burning gaze on Madame Tsang and asked her did she know how charming she looked that evening. And Mrs. Tsang blushed a becoming blush and told Mr. Wong to go along, the flatterer.

Well, three more calls, three more burning gazes, three more becoming blushes and then Mr. Wong asked the blushing widow Tsang if she wouldn't like to take a little ricsha ride one evening, say, next Saturday night, and have a cup of tea and a cake or so. And the widow Tsang's breast fluttered a little flutter and the next Saturday night she spent an hour oiling her hair and fixing up her best silk jacket and at the appointed hour the gallant swain arrived and they set forth.

To the little foodshop they went, and had their tea and cake. And as Mrs. Tsang sipped, Mr. Wong bent forward intimately, and the widow Tsang sighed and blushed anticipatingly. And then—

"Mrs. Tsang," said Mr. Wong, "What about those seventy cents?"

Within Mrs. Tsang all turned to stone. Ah, Wong, the cruel deceiver! No, she hadn't those seventy cents and she wept.

But worse was yet to come. From Wong there whistled a low whistle and from just outside two figures emerged. What more needs to be told? The two figures took from the weeping widow Tsang one gold ring and a pin and Wong departed, in triumph. The strategy had worked.

No, it hadn't. He had reckoned without the power of the widow Tsang's lungs. Her heart might be broken, but her lungs not. And when the uproar was over, the artful Wong reposed in the arms of two policemen.

And now what more needs to be told? Only this, that Wong will spend the next six months in jail.

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# World Suffrage Is Plea Of President Wilson

President Wilson has taken the leadership in a movement for world-wide woman suffrage. In a message to Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, president of the International Woman Suffrage Alliance, he went on record that equal franchise for women shall be definitely established among all nations as a principal achievement in the winning of permanent peace. The message in part follows: "I agree without reservation that the full and sincere democratic reconstruction of the world for which we are striving and which we are determined to bring about at any cost, will not have been completely or adequately attained until women are admitted to suffrage."

## *German Aeroplane Flies Over Thanet*

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, July 18.—Press Bureau: An hostile aeroplane flew over Thanet at a great altitude this evening. It was immediately driven off.

# PHOTOS SHOW DAMAGE BY ALLIED AIR RAIDERS

### German Railway System At Metz-Sablons Suffers From British Bombs

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, July 18.—The Press Bureau has issued a striking photograph of the damage caused by the raids on the British Independent Air Force on the German railway system at Metz-Sablons. It shows exceptionally destructive bursts in the engine-sheds and workshops, the remains of two incinerated trains and great damage to the net-work of lines A significant feature is the almost complete absence of rolling stock which shows that the twenty-one raids made since June 21 upon this important junction have materally reduced the enemy's war traffic.

# BRITISH PLANES BOMB GERMAN DESTROYERS

### One Ship Is Hit In Attack Off Coast Of Flanders

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, July 18.—The Admiralty issues the following communique:

Between July 11 and 17 units of our air force, co-operating with the navy, bombed and machine-gunned enemy destroyers off the coast of Flanders, directly hitting a destroyer. On one of these occasions five enemy seaplanes approached but immediately withdrew. The enemy aircraft has been active, attacking our bombing machines.

We destroyed three aeroplanes and drove down four. Two British machines are missing and two crashed after a collision.

Our bombing machines hindered the attempts of the enemy to salve the destroyer recently sunk off Zeebrugge.

# 'SHANGHAI NO. 2' LAUNCHED

"Shanghai No. 2," a composite steamer of 1,100 tons built by the Kiangnan Dock and Engineering Works for Messrs. Moller and Company, representing Hongkong Chinese, was launched yesterday. The steamer was christened by Mrs. Eric Moller.

"Shanghai No. 2" was towed to the Kiangnan Dock and Engineering Works builders' wharf where the machinery will be installed and the steamer completed.

Among the guests present were: Messrs. Eric Moller and C. L. Seitz, Capt. and Mrs. Hall, Mr. and Mrs. Free, Mr. and Mrs. T. P. Cranston, Mrs. Bell, Capt. McFeitas, Dr. Watson, Lieut. Emmett, Messrs. Blown, King and Hulthem.

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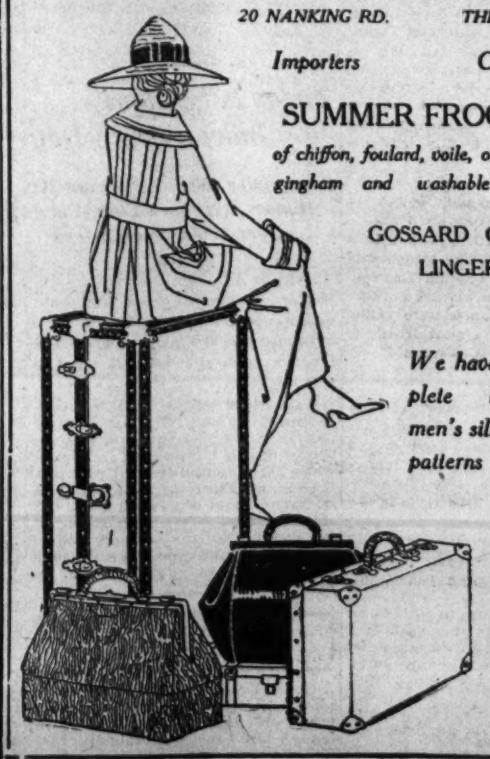

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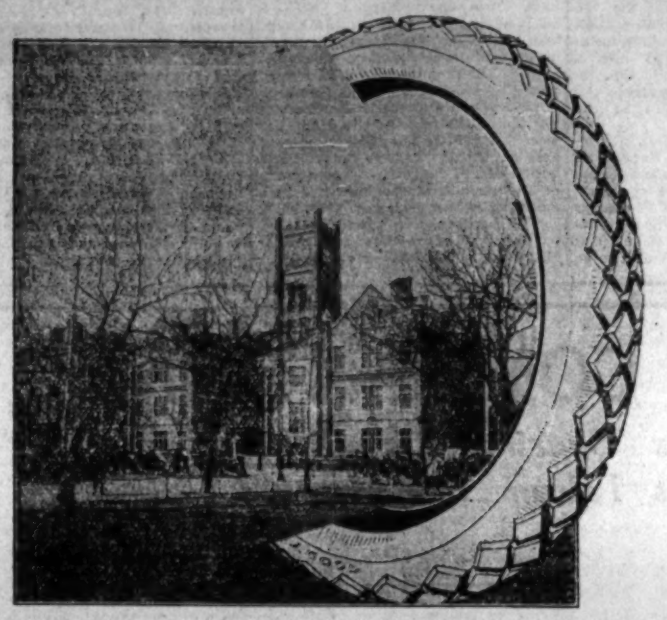

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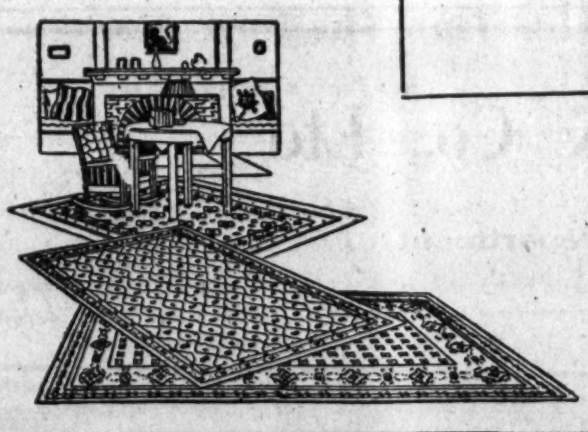

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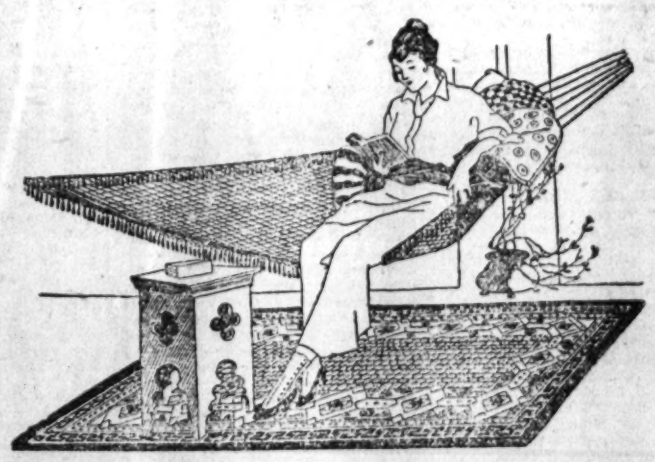

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# PROCLAIM DANGER TO PRUSSIANISM

## Pan-German Organisations Even Attack The Kaiser As Too Liberal

## 'DEMOCRATIC WAVE' HIGHER

## Threatens To 'Wash Away All That Made Germany Great,' Says The Kreuz-Zeitung

New York, June 22.—Apparently discredited in th eyes of the masses of the German people through its own arrogant program of annexations and indemnities and the repeated attacks of the more moderate German politicians and publicists, the Fatherland Party, the pet creation of Admiral von Tirpitz, has been forced to resort to an extensive use of camouflage in presenting its Pan-German demands to the German public, according to items found in German newspapers recently received in New York.

One of the subsidiary organisations of the Fatherland Party in the process of being called into existence is called the "German Workingmen's and Employes' Party," and it is evidently intended as an offset to the "People's League for Freedom and Fatherland," the organisation fathered by Dr. Dernburg, Friedrich Naumann, Professor Delbruck, and many prominent Socialist and Centrist leaders for the purpose of opposing the extreme program of the Pan-Germans and described in The New York Times of January 21. The object of the new group is said to be "the complete exploitation of our military successes," and its program, as outlined in the Berliner Volks-Zeitung, is as follows:

"The new party will advocate indemnities, land for colonisation, and guarantees; liberal provisions for war invalids, soldiers' widows and orphans; the addition of all the Baltic Germans and the Low German Flemish to the German Empire; the joining together of all the Germanic peoples. It will oppose the brutal Anglo-American big capitalism; a peace of misery; the present superannuated Reichstag. It will advocate a strong monarchy and a powerful armament. It will oppose the democratic war-lengtheners, who try to hinder every separate peace and also strive to promote internal warfare. It will advocate a free suffrage according to the following principles. Free road for ability and industry, but opposition to the political oppression of the non-Socialist workingmen and employes by the Erzberger-Scheidemann-Dittmann block, and opposition to the domination of the Jewish democratic moneybags. It will advocate the protection of the German workers against the wage competition of cheap foreign labor. It will oppose the Socialist food system that has brought us near to famine and promoted extortion and secret trading, and consequently it will advocate free trading and the abolition of the war companies."

Vorwarts, the Berlin organ of the Pro-Government Socialists, characterises the new party as a combination of Pan-Germanism, anti-Semitism, middle-class business interests, and "yellow" trade unions, and remarks that its program is so silly that even the fools will not be taken in by it.

**Sees Prussianism Endangered**

Another von Tirpitz organisation is the League of Prussians, which recently put out the following appeal:

"Prussians! The Fatherland, the Prussia of Frederick the Great, the German Empire of Kaiser Wilhelm and Bismarck, is in danger. Secretly and openly, at home and abroad, strong forces are working to undermine and bring down the proud structure of Prussia-Germany. Under the hypocritical pretense of liberating us from a yoke under which we never suffered, the slave-chain of international democracy is to be put about our necks, and we are to be subjected to the domination of world capitalism—for that alone is the ultimate meaning of the model democracy of America, England, etc. Yet men who call themselves Germans are not ashamed to play into the hands of the enemies of Prussia-Germany merely in order that those enemies may achieve their war aim, the subjection of our Fatherland to democracy. The Prussian Kingdom, the strong defense of State order, civil freedom, and social justice, is to be enervated, the monarchy is to be reduced to a shadow, and the unrestricted domination of the parties is to be set up.

"Prussians! The end of the development into which we are now to be forced is the overthrow of the monarchy and the establishment of a republic. There will be no stopping when once we start down the decline. The old Prussia, to which we cling with all the fibers of our hearts, is doomed, unless Prussianism pulls itself together and stems the menace. So it is urgently necessary that the whole loyal Prussian people shall flock united round the standard of Prussianism. We are not fighting for economic interests of any kind, but for our Prussia, which God has permitted us to inherit as a precious possession from our fathers."

**'League Of The Kaiser's Faithful'**

There have been occasional references in cable despatches to the activities of the 'League of the Kaiser's Faithful," and the veiled threats it has directed at Kaiser Wilhelm himself in the matter of the "democratisation" of Prussia and Germany, said to have been considered by the Emperor about a year ago when the military outlook for the German Government was not very favorable. The Berliner Volks-Zeitung, in its issue of May 18, takes up a couple of pamphlets issued by this body entitled, "German Kaiser, Listen to Thy People!" and "Political Criminals and Fools," and shows to what extremes the mere possibility of a reform of the notorious three-class electoral system of Prussia has driven the fire-eating Junkers.

In the first-named pamphlet the unknown writer refers to the so-called German peace proposals as follows: "All the peace offers are miserable abortions, generated by persons who think they are able to carry out a gigantic task, and who after all are nothing but mental dwarfs." Then he goes on:

"It is bad when the Crown allows its constitutional and sworn rights to be snatched from its hands, but it is far worse when it voluntarily hands over these rights. The first is weakness; the second is double weakness! Parliamentarisation! Old Fritz, called the Great even by his enemies, more liberal on the throne than the most liberal of his people, would turn over in his grave if the news should reach there of the disgrace which we are now experiencing."

After painting a fearful picture of the possible effects of parliamentarisation and democratisation the Junker writer inquires:

"Why does the Crown watch all this in silence? Why does the Crown tolerate it? Why does the Crown promote it? There is only one explanation. It is believed that the throne is tottering. This is not true. Only worry over a realisation of the now boastful, now concealed threats of a revolution voiced by the Social Democratic leaders explains the fact that the one-time most convinced champion of the divine right of rulers lent a helping hand to the democratisation of his empire. May God give him, a man so gifted in many ways, the unshakable calm and firmness of a Wilhelm I.!

**Veiled Threat To The Kaiser**

"A Kaiser Wilhelm II. who, in spite of all this, would continue to promote the democratisation of Germany and to tolerate a policy of weak yielding would be distant, strange, and incomprehensible to us. A Kaiser Wilhelm II. who, with a firm grip, tears away the artificially woven veil of fog, who chases to the devil all those who wish to force the Crown to give up its rights, and wish to block the road of the historic development of Prussia and Germany—such a Kaiser will be again cheered, loved, and honored by the German people, freed from the ban, except in the case of a few fellows without a country and their thoughtless followers. German Kaiser, thought hast they choice!"

The Berliner Volks-Zeitung remarks that this effusion would be a fit subject for merriment except for the assertions made in the pamphlets to the effect that, although the "League of the Kaiser's Faithful" is comparatively young, its influence is strong, and that it has already achieved notable successes. The Volks-Zeitung wants to know what these alleged successes are, but since May 18 the much-talked-of reform of the Prussian suffrage has been decisively rejected by the Landtag, and this has probably furnished the Berlin paper with its answer.

Another piece of work attributed to the Pan-Germans is a scheme to organise German women as "patriotic" assistant police agents. A circular called "Duties of the German Woman" is being distributed to women's associations of all kinds, and even to girls' schools, which urges that women should report to the military authorities all persons guilty of pessimism and all rumors likely to affect German morale. Women are advised to demand patriotic music in cafes and other public places, and to punctuate the performances with appropriate displays of feeling. They are also urged to draw up lists of trustworthy women among the working classes who will undertake to interfere with strikes and other demonstrations. It is even stated that the military authorities have appointed a Captain to deliever lectures in Berlin to applicants for this new form of police work.

In order to prevent the German Socialists from obtaining a moral control over the hosts of returning wounded and invalid soldiers, the Pan-Germans, led by the big steel and iron industrialists and some of the Junker nobles, including Von Tirpitz himself, are organising an Association of War Invalids in opposition to the War Invalids' Society, organised about a year ago for the promotion of both the rights of the discharged soldiers and the democratisation of the country. The Frankfurter Volksstimme indignantly directs attention to the reactionary character of the new body and urges all liberal-minded soldiers not to be made the tools of the Pan-Germans and Junkers.

In printing in its issue of May 18 an except from a begging letter send out by General von Lochow, Head Chairman of the Greater Berlin organisation of the Fatherland Party. Vorwarts reminds its readers that this same General who now talks about the brutal opposition to his party presided over the meeting of Pan-Germans held in Berlin last January, during which a number of crippled soldiers were thrown out bodily by the annexationists because of the veterans' protests at the Pan-Germans' war program. Vorwarts also denounces General Lochow's allegations that the anti-Pan-German movement is financed by Anglo-American gold.

Among the many more or less camouflaged Pan-German organisations is found the German Society, established in 1908 and now apparently enjoying a new lease of life, which recently came out with a lengthy appeal in the Tagliche Rundschau and other reactionary organs calling upon all true sons of the Fatherland to join its ranks and aid the noble work of healing the wounds in the German body politic caused by an internal strife that could be compared only to the fratricidal religious struggles of the Thirty Years' War. Although the German Society announced its adhesion to a fairly progressive program of social reforms, especially designed to save the German middle class from the evil effects of the war, the fact that its managing committee embraced Dr. Kapp, the fire-eating Junker who wanted to fight a duel with Dr. von Bethmann-Hollweg when the latter was Imperial Chancellor because of von Bethmann Hollweg's alleged pacifism; Baron von Schorlemer, a Prussian Minister, and Baron von Stumm, the German Ambassador at Kiev, who helped engineer the overthrow of the Ukrainian Rada in favor of the German-controlled dictatorship of Hetman Skoropodsky, caused the Liberal and Socialist press to warn all real friends of progress to keep aloof from it.

That the Kreuz-Zeitung, the favorite organ of the extreme Junkers and militaries, is trying to organise a society of its own would seem to be indicated by the fact that recent issues of that paper contained a circular asking for the names and addresses of all of its readers. The circular begins as follows:

"Never has it been so necessary for all conservative and loyal forces to stand firmly together as at present, as our beloved Fatherland, surrounded by a world of enemies, prepares to win a new future through feats of arms of unheard-of extent, while at the same time the democratic wave in the interior of our country is constantly rolling higher and would wash away all that made Prussia and Germany strong and great."

# Lieutenant Pitches Brooklyn To Victory

LIEUTENANT CADORE.

Lieutenant Leon Cadore, home on a furlough from Camp Gordon, pitched his first game for the Brooklyn Nationals this season. Cadore, upon arriving at Ebbets Field in Brooklyn, found awaiting him a telegram informing him of his promotion to a lieutenancy. He then twirled the Dodgers to a shut-out victory over the Cardinals, allowing only four scattered hits.

# CHINESE AMUSE DOUGHBOYS

## Laborers Behind The Lines Parade On Sunday In Pajamas

With the American Army in France, May 6.—A source of never-ending merriment and amusement to the Yanks in France is the presence of the Chinese labor detachments. These Chinese are funny. They take the war as one big joke and their job as one prolonged holiday. You never see one but what he wears a smile. They work when they have to and the rest of the time they play.

It is a source of great amusement to the Americans, and evidently to the Chinese, to explain to one another the different aspects of the war. I have seen three or four doughboys in the midst of a bunch of Chinamen, all talking as hard as they can go, and neither group understanding more than one or two words of what the other is saying. The Americans like to watch the Chinamen talk. Our doughboys have not learned any Chinese, but the Chinese have learned some English words. I don't know by what trick of psychology, or whether it is the fault of the doughboys, but the English words the Chinese spring on one would never get by in polite society. They seem to have an extraordinary gift for acquiring all the different forms of American profanity. Of course, they do not comprehend the right use of said profanity and the use they do make of some of our favored, though irreligious, expletives is ludicrous in the extreme. They will go into a little French grocery store, pick up some article, and then address the proprietor of the magasin in the most awful terms.

Inasmuch as the French tradespeople understand much English by this time the Chinaman often leaves through the door followed by a stale egg or a soft onion. And he always laughs about it. It is quite remarkable that the Chinamen do not pick up French. I have seen only one or two of them who can understand even the most commonly used words. If the United States wishes to avoid some Oriental international complications I believe it would be a good thing to persuade the directors of the Y. M. C. A. to transfer some of their numerous men over here to the job of tutors in polite English for the benefit of our Allies, the Chinoise.

Today is Sunday, the Chinaman's day off. They always parade Sundays. And what a parade! Since it got warm each has an umbrella. The umbrellas were just ordinary umbrellas when the Chinamen bought them, but today Lee Sung and his pals had gathered bouquets of buttercups and other flowers and all around the edge of the umbrellas were hung little bunches of flowers, and on the tip of the umbrellas a bunch of red flowers. Recently one of the French stores here got in a stock of white pajamas. Seven of the Chinamen had bought these pajamas and wore them for Dimanche finery. A dignified old Frenchman stopped me on the street and said that something should be done about it—the Chinoise were walking around without their clothes.

Some mention should be made of the headgear of the Chinamen. Several of them had acquired straw hats of bizarre and varied shapes. One wore an American officer's discarded barrack cap. One had an old American campaign hat. Another wore an English tin "kelly" and still another had found an old French trench hat. It was a bizarre get-up.

As a rule, the Chinamen are well-behaved. They live their own life and mix with the French or the Americans only on invitation. They seem unable to hold enough French wine to get tipsy. With good overseers they make excellent laborers, but loaf when not watched. They are performing a useful war service, because generally speaking, for each smiling Chinese wielding a shovel back of the line, one Frenchman or one Americin is released for work further to the front.


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*A Note to Mothers*:—There are three dreads in the life of every mother of sons: The advent of long pants, the handing down of one of father's old razors, and the taking of a daughter-in-law. We can lighten the mother-burden but in one direction. We can keep the youthful face youthful. There are many razors, but only one shaving cream able to preserve skin and complexion as Nature gives it.

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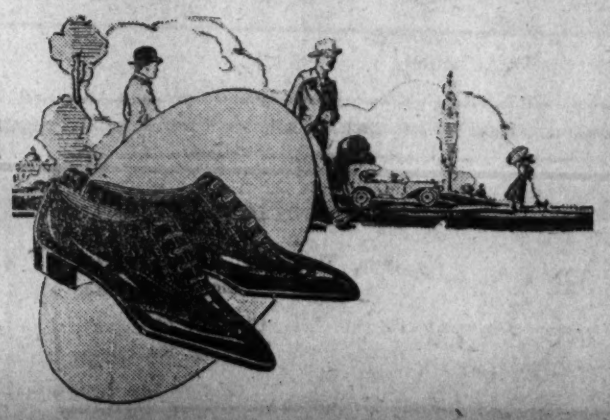

# KAISER'S SON MARS HINDENBURG PLAN

## Crown Prince's Jealousy of Rupprecht Caused Diversion Of Battle To The Marne

## WANTED TO ENTER PARIS

## Rather Than Have The Bavarian Prince Reap Glory By A Victory In The North

By Walter Duranty

With the French Armies, June 20.—The problem of the German intentions still remains unsettled, and the latest information about the Rheims fighting tends to suggest that it was rather a combination of three "local attacks" on a grand scale, or, at most, an attempt at a diversion, than a serious renewal of the great battle.

In any case the results cannot but confirm the enemy's disastrous experience of last week—that his new system of assault breaks down against any part of the line that Foch is determined to hold.

The continued delay has brought back into prominence the theory, current some time ago, of a disagreement in the German High Command—more particularly between the Crown Prince and Hindenburg.

Hindenburg's original plan was simple and Napoleonic. It was to gain the rapd victory, which all Germany knows to be the only hope, by separating the British and French armies, pinning the former in the north and swinging a vastly superior force against the French and Paris.

The battle of March seemed at first to develop favorably along these lines, and the army of Prince Rupprecht of Bavaria contributed greatly to this success. That seems to have aroused the Crown Prince's jealousy.

It may seem absurd that such a question could influence the operations, but history gives hundreds of similar cases, and the character of the Kaiser's heir makes the idea still more probable. At any rate, it is a fact that in the middle of the battle the general direction of the attack was suddenly diverted southward toward the Oise Valley.

We know that this enabled the Crown Prince to engage the left wing of his forces, and we know, too, that he is obsessed by the idea of a triumphant entry into Paris.

It was the opinion of many competent French strategists at the time that this change of direction contributed greatly to the German failure to advance further and that, had the whole enemy effort been continued westward, Hindenbrug might have come very near to accomplishing the first stage of his plan.

What happened was that from the first moment that the Crown Prince intervened success deserted the German arms, and by the middle of April he was left with one more failure to add to Verdun, whereas Rupprecht had gained new laurels.

It is not likely that the Crown Prince, burning to outrival his vassal, obtained permission to attack on the Chemin des Dames, instead of pursuing the drive toward the coast, as strategy directed.

Hindenburg may have been the more ready to agree, because he realised that a flank attack on the right of the main allied army might divert Foch's troops and attention and facilitate subsequent operations.

There is little question that the operation succeeded beyond the enemy's expectations, and almost before they realised it the battle had developed enormously, and the front from Noyon to the Marne had become a center of activity.

Riding on the crest of fortune's wave, the Crown Prince insisted that a general drive at Paris be made immediately. When the way was barred by the forests of Compiegne and Villers Cotterets and the gallant resistance of the French and Americans between the Ourcq and the Marne, the enemy made a further attempt to turn the obstacles by last week's offensive. The bloody defeat he met there may well have put the Crown Prince down off his pedestal and left Hindenburg free to direct operations without hindrance.

I give this theory for what it is worth. It certainly accords with all that is known of the German Prince Imperial, and historical precedents are not lacking. Whether one accepts it or not, the next stroke may be made between Montdidier and Flanders, perhaps at two or three points simultaneously.

Many still hold the view that the enemy will prefer to direct his blow at Paris between the Ourcq and the Marne, and it is even suggested that a sudden concentration may be attempted against a sector—in Lorraine, for instance—with the intention of encouraging the German morale by a comparatively valueless gain of ground.

It is probable that time is too precious for Hindenburg to risk such a diversion now. Whatever the mass of the enemy may believe, the leaders cannot be ignorant of the extent to which American forces are pouring into France to swell the allied armies. Whatever happens one thing is certain—the events of the past fortnight have heightened allied confidence enormously, and rendered the German will-o-the-wisp of a decisive victory more intangible than ever.

# ALL-AMERICAN UNITS IS PLAN OF PERSHING

## Our Troops Will Be Kept Together To Greater Extent Than First Proposed

## FOE'S DELAY HELPS CHANGE

## No Need Now Of General Brigading With Allies, As Agreed In Face Of Offensive

By Charles H. Grasty

Somewhere in France, June 21.—Since my first visit to the newly arrived troops of the United States back of the British lines three weeks ago great progress has ben made in arrangements for completing their training and putting them into the fighting.

There was necessarily some confusion at first. These troops were rushed over to give General Foch a priceless element of reserves with which to buttress his armies against Hindenburg's effort to destroy the allied armies by a sudden overwhelming attack.

The London and Paris Government made such representations to Washington as to convince President Wilson, and with the consent of Secretary Baker and General Pershing old plans were set aside and new ones, involving radical changes, were substituted. These were carried out with a promptness and efficiency characteristic of America when thoroughly aroused.

All of this has been stated before, but there has been a modification of those necessarily hurried plans. The arrest of the German offensive gave opportunity for a careful re-examination by General Pershing, who, with the full approval of both British and French, has put order and system into the general scheme of American reinforcements, concerning which in the early stages the time element had to be treated as paramount.

As before planned, the American infantry and machine-gun units will be equipped here with artillery and other accompanying services, but under the revised plans our troops will be kept together as American units to a much greater extent.

**Americans Hold 39 Miles**

Washington, June 21.—American troops are now holding thirty-nine miles of the western battlefront, according to information given the House Committee on Military Affairs by the War Council today. It is said that these all-American forces are at six different places on the line.

American troops are being put on the front so rapidly as to give promise that the American divisions actually engaged in the fighting will be doubted by next month. Reports submitted to the committee indicated that ammunition, machine-guns, and airplanes were now being produced in quantity. It was stated that enough machine-guns were being manufactured to meet the needs of the army. Light Brownings are going forward rapidly and a small quantity of heavy Brownings have been shipped abroad.

The largest shipment of Haviland combat planes since this country entered the war has gone forward. It was large enough to relieve the shortage to an appreciable extent. In its broad aspects, however, the airplane situation in Europe is not what is desired, as hundreds of American-trained aviators are still idle from lack of machines.

# JOHN DILLON APPEALS TO IRISH-AMERICANS

## Calls On Them To Help Break Grip Of 'Ascendency Faction' On Ireland

## DECLARES PARTY LOYAL

## Nationalists, He Says, Stand Between Sinn Fein And British Oppression

Dublin, June 21.—The Freeman's Journal this morning published a letter written by John Dillon, leader of the Nationalist Party, to Patrick Moran, Secretary of the United Irish Societies of Philadelphia, in reply to a communication from the latter inclosing a copy of a petition sent to President Wilson on May 5, by delegates of the Irish societies of Philadelphia. Mr. Dillon's reply, dated June 18, occupies nearly a column of The Freeman's Journal. It begins by saying that an attempt has been made to poison the opinion of America against the Irish people and "noting with satisfaction that the rank and file of the Irish people in Philadelphia understand" the real course of affairs. Mr. Dillon then describes the Nationalist Party as "standing between a stupid and faithless Government and the Sinn Fein Party," and proceeds to say that it is "a grave and scandalous libel to hold up the Irish people before America as pro-German and enemies of the liberty of Europe out of hatred and animosity to the British people."

He dilates on Irish participation in the early years of the war.

"Long before America made up its mind as to the merits of this conflict," he says, "Irish regiments were in the front of every battle."

That Irish enthusiasm began to cool, according to Mr. Dillon, was due to the inclusion of Sir Edward Carson in the British Cabinet. That was the origin of Sinn Fein, which Mr. Dillon nevertheless stigmatises as an "insane and reckless policy." He then adds:

"The real truth of the situation in Ireland today is that Ireland lies all but helpless under the control of a military Government directed by the old ascendency faction in Ireland. This is the direct result of the Sinn Fein policy."

Mr. Dillon concludes by calling upon all men of Irish blood in America to "come to our aid, because I firmly believe that the policy for which we stand is the only policy which can unloose the grip of the ascendency faction on Ireland and bring to failure the policy of the reactionary Government which is now in power in Great Britain."

The letter is regarded as a further example of the illogical attitude taken by the Nationalist politicains, which is fast alienating the sympathy which has hitherto been felt for them by the British Liberal Party.


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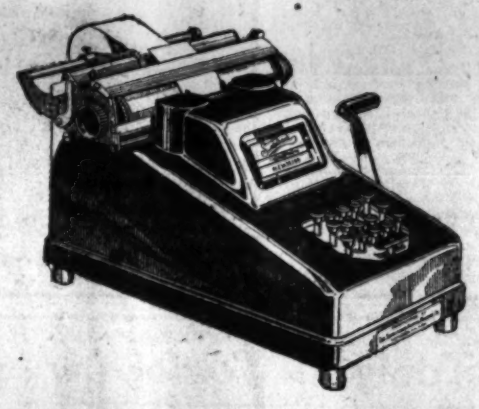

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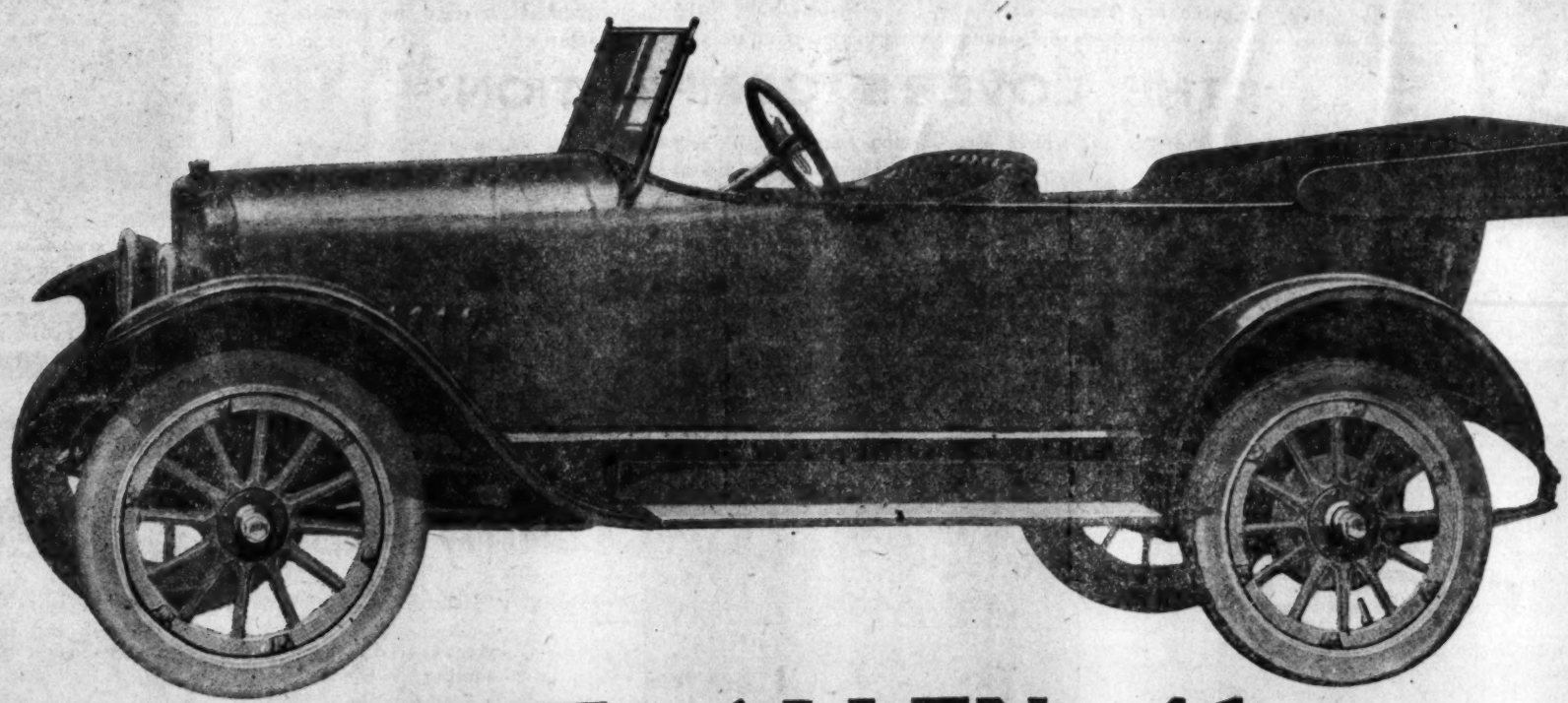

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# COMRADE FLYER HOPES 'ACE' BAYLIES IS LIVING

## Saw His Machine Go Down Smoking, But Apparently Under Control

## ATTACKED FROM A CLOUD

## American Ace Dived After Having Been Surprised By A Hidden Enemy

By Walter Duranty

With the French Armies, June 20.—From a detailed account given to me by a patrol comrade of Sergeant Frank Baylies, the most successful of the American airmen, who, with eleven official and five other victories to his credit, has been posted "missing" since 5.30 p.m. last Monday, there seems still to be a chance that the American airman escaped with his life, although forced to land in unfavorable circumstances in boche territoy.

The patrol comrade who served with Baylies in the famous "Stork Escadrille" to which Guynemer belonged, told the story in a sad voice.

"I can hardly realise it now," he said. "Baylies had been my patrol leader for so long and had worked so splendidly that we shall be terribly lost without him. He saved me three weeks ago by extraordinarily daring maneuvers when I was attacked by two boches; and with the exception perhaps of Fonck, no one in the whole group had such an instinctive grasp of the right thing to do at the right moment. That makes what happened on Monday all the more inexplicable, and I cannot but think that he was lost by one of the unlucky accidents against which the most skilful pilot cannot always be safe.

**Baylies Had A New Machine**

"It was like this: We left the aerdrome at about 5 o'clock to patrol the line, flying in extended order at 2,000 meters, Baylies leading, myself on the left, and a third man on the right. Baylies had a new machine, whose screw ran rather more freely than the old one, so we had difficulty in keeping up with him.

"There were masses of heavy clouds about, which gave the boches good cover, as they always fly high. Suddenly I spotted six planes high on my left over Montdidier. I swung around toward them and judged them to be enemy machines, but they showed no signs of wishing to fight, and I resumed my flight after Baylies We were then directly over the road which had been the old line before the two weeks' battle, and it is possible Baylies did not realise the difference, as for the last fortnight he had not flown, while waiting for his new machine and tuning up.

"Then I saw four planes dodging in and out of the clouds very high above Baylies. I thought they were British, as the boches do not go much over the lines; and Baylies probably did, too, especially if he thought the line ran further west than it did.

"Anyway, he went straight up at the leading three—who were bunched together—without waiting for me or the third man. As he got up with them he must have realised they were German, for he gave a sudden leap upward, and then swung over on his wing right on top of them.

**Went Down In A Long Dive**

"At that instant the fourth plane, which had been hidden in a cloud a few hundred feet above, came right down on him from behind. I saw no shots fired at all, but smoke began streaming from Baylies's machine, and he went down in a long dive—not whirling over, which showed he was still able to control his plane—and dashed through the clouds and I lost sight of him.

"The four planes immediately gained height and made off eastward, before we could engage them; but even then it was impossible to distinguish their colors, although my comrade thought they were triplane Fokkers. We dived, but could see no trace of Baylies, who must have reached the ground just at a little hamlet some three miles within the German lines. His descent was observed by one of our sausages, which reports that the machine was smoking, but showing no flame, and dived steeply from a high altitude and appeared to 'flatten out' just before grounding, as if under full control. So it is possible that Baylies was able to land successfully. We hope to have definite news in two or three days."

The story illustrates the fact that has been emphasised by all experienced airmen to whom I have talked—the extreme difficulty of seeing everything that is going on, especially in cloudy weather, when circumstances change from second to second as the planes tear through the air at a hundred miles per hour.

Baylies's commanding officer said:

"His loss is one of the greatest the escadrille has experienced. He was an exceptionally promising pilot, and combined the coolness and caution of an old hand with unusual dash and courage. His unvarying good humor had made him one of the most popular men in the group. Circumstances make me incline to the theory that he first thought the enemy were British—we have definitely ascertained there were no British patrols in that region at that time—and I also think there is a chance he escaped with his life."

# 'POOR ENGLAND' AS A MODEL

## How A Suppressed Vienna Paper Satirised Prussian Methods

One of the articles which probably led to the barring of the Vienna Arbeiter-Zeitung from Germany, as reported in an Amsterdam cable despatch received in Washington on May 15, was entitled "Poor England," and consisted of a thinly veiled excoriation of the governmental methods employed in Germany and Austria-Hungary and a sarcastic criticism of the exploitation in the Teutonic press of the various political, military and economic crises said to be following one another in rapid succession in Great Britain.

The Austrian Socialist paper said that Teutonic sympathy with the "unhappy English people" was very touching, and as translated by The London Times, went on:

"These are terrible things indeed that we hear from England. Food conditions are getting ever worse—in England. Bitter want prevails among the laboring classes—in England. Moreover—we are speaking of course of England—the political crises become ever more severe. The Goverment deprives Parliament—the English Parliament—of all influence upon the foreign and domestic policy of the empire; the Generals and the Civil Government are in violent conflict; a whole people is revolting against the State and demanding its right of self-determination. Is it not natural that, when we hear all this, we forget our own little domestic pains and divert our whole sympathy to poor England?"

The Arbeiter-Zeitung then expressed mock horror at the idea that any Prime Minister could conceivably give Parliament too favorable an account of the position in Flanders, and said:

"Really, it is only in England that such things can happen. Did any other Government ever paint the military situation in brighter colors than were justified? Continental Governments have never given their Parliaments false information about the strengh of their armies; indeed, they are so careful not to make false statements that they prefer not to tell the Parliaments at all how many soldiers they have with the colors. . . . In England people are of the opinion that a Prime Minister may not lie to Parliament. Hence the excited crisis in the English Parliament. Poor England!"

The article proceeded to argue that there was a real military "rebellion" against the Government, and said that it was litle wonder that the Austrian and German press "calls attention to this loosening of the fabric of the English State." But the terrible thing is that English Generals, when they "rebel," address themselves to Parliament. The writer asked:

"Is that military? The proper view of Parliament for a genuine soldier has recently been explained to us in the instruction for educaion in the German Army. There we are told plainly that a Parliament is a talking shop. What has a soldier got to do with a talking shop—unless, indeed, as recently happened at Kief, he has received orders to break the talking shop up? So one sees when one looks at this English army that it has been improvised during the war, and that the true military spirit cannot be imparted in a few months."

Continuing its parody of Prussian arguments, the Arbeiter-Zeitung explained that all attacks on Premier Lloyd George were justified by his bumble origin, by the fact that he was not born a Count, and by the fact that he had occupied himself with "tedious social policy." The article concluded:

"In short, we are truly sorry for the English, and when we have sympathetically appreciated their troubles and conclusions we shall thoroughly understand how much better things are with us than in poor England."

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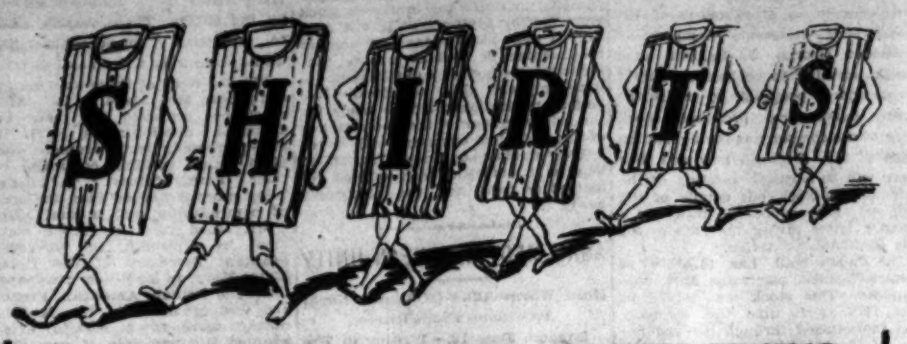


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# POPE SEES EUROPE NEARING AN ABYSS

### Declares Horrors Of War Are Accompanied By Insidious Attacks On Religion

### VICTIM OF HATRED HIMSELF

### Lord Stanmore Explains That Wilson Spoke For England In Reply To Pontiff

Rome, June 13.—The Osservatore Romano, the Vatican organ, publishes a Papal autograph sent in answer to an address received by the Pontiff from the Episcopacy of Lombardy.

The Pope complains of the sad period the world is going through and also of attacks from "the enemies of religion to the supremest authority, Jesus Christ." He adds that he is greatly affected "not only by the indescribable horrors of this war, which, without parallel in the history of the world, threatens to drag poor Europe to the bottom of an abyss, but also by an insidious and skillful campaign of calumnies and hatred against the person of the Pontiff and his work."

The Pope, in a recapitulation of his action since the beginning of the war, says that his efforts to bring about peace have been misjudged and misinterpreted, even his silence about this or that crime being calumniously interpreted, his critics not admitting that "in the present uncertainty of this blaze of passions, it is impossible to inflict condemnation for each crime while all are included in a condemnation pronounced according to the general principle."

The Pontiff regrets that such a campaign has been conducted also against the clergy and Catholics, thus spreading the seeds of discord among various classes. The autograph ends with a protest denouncing the campaign, not only to the faithful, but all honest people, wherever they happen to be, and a reaffirmation that it is the Pope's duty to defend the sanctity and honor of the Church.

London, June 13.—Lord Stanmore, replying to a question in the House of Lords today, said that there was evidently some idea that the Government had been wanting in respect and courtesy in the matter of the Pope's note on peace.

Nothing could have been further from the thoughts of the Government, he declared. The note was received early in August and a few days later a reply was sent to the effect that the Government had received the proprosals of his Holiness with the most sincere appreciation of the benevolent intentions which animated it. A few days later President Wilson sent a detailed answer to the note. The British Government, he said, associated themselves with this answer and it was decided that there was nothing they could usefully add to it. This was made public at the time.

Regarding the clause in the secret treaty with France, Russia and Italy, excluding the Pope from being represented at the Peace Conference, Lord Stanmore declared that that was a perfectly reasonable course to take. The Pope was in the same position, he said, as the sovereign of a neutral State, whose representative would in no case be admitted to the Peace Conference without the general consent of all the belligerents.

# OUR MEN NOW DRILL FOR OPEN WARFARE

### New Divisions Drop Trench Specialties And Prepare To Drive The Enemy

Washington, June 6.—American troops in training at home are being especially schooled now in preparation for the forward movement of the allied armies, which is expected to follow the ultimate crushing of Germany's offensive power.

It was learned today that orders had been issued to division commanders to lay greater stress upon training for open warfare, and reduce the time devoted to teaching trench specialties.

The men are being hardened to long marches, kept at target practice without end, and thoroughly trained to take care of themselves in the give-and-take of open combat.

Military observers say this change in the midst of the greatest effort of the German General Staff of the entire war speaks significantly of the spirit of confidence that pervades the councils and armies of America and the Allies. When many of the men now in training here reach France, long marches and swift maneuvering against a retreating foe may be the order of the day.

Influential officers returning from the front have been insisting recently upon greater attention to general elements of warfare and less to the fine details of position fighting in fixed trench lines. These officers say that the American soldier takes naturally to training of this sort, and that he should be developed as highly as possible in all around soldiering, leaving the details of trench warfare education to be added by a brief post graduate course when he reaches France. This view found ready sympathy here, for it is believed that the old stalemate of the trench lines has been broken, never to be restored.

Today's news from the front added to the growing conviction here that General Foch has outgeneraled the Germans on the Aisne front in having brought them to a halt without weakening the defenses of the Channel ports. Territory has been yielded, but no point of strategic value, and the Germans must try again to draw away the supporting line in Picardy and Flanders, or face the necessity of hurling their army into the wall of man-power, French, British, and American, that now blocks the road to the Channel Ports.

Officers who have come from the front say that the American troops pouring into France in a steady and growing stream, despite German U-boats at both ends of the 3,000-mile water haul, are arriving well advanced in training for the business ahead of them.

Commenting upon the high tributes paid by French and British officers to the Americans, it was remarked today that while the engagements in which the Americans have had a chance have been minor affairs proportionately always the dash has been there. One officer who recently returned from the front said that while French and British veterans were brave beyond words ready for battle whenever and wherever it might come, they were cooled by long years of the struggle; the Americans are craving a chance to fight, for it is all new to them.

# CHEWING GUM ON WAR BASIS

### Manufacturers Organise To Co-operate With The Government

New York, June 22.—Announcement was made here yesterday that the leading manufacturers of chewing gum and representatives of allied trades had formed an organisation to be known as the National Association of Chewing Gum Manufacturers and Allied Trades. The object of the association is to co-operate with the Government during the period of the war in connection with the importation and distribution of the various raw materials that are used in the manufacture of chewing gum, as well as to conserve the industry.

The announcement in part said:

"Large quantities of chewing gum are being used by the allied armies and navies, Red Cross, Young Men's Christian Association, Knights of Columbus, and other organisations having to do with the welfare of the allied troops abroad and at home. The demand for the product has been so insistent that Great Britain and Canada, in which it was introduced only a comparatively few years ago, have established it officially as a war essential.

"There are said to be about 800,000 retailers of chewing gum in the United States and about 20,000 jobbers distributing the goods. The chewing gum industry brings to the Government a large revenue, being one of the items most heavily taxed in the form of import duties, excise taxes, etc."

The following officers and members of the Executive Committee of the new national association have been elected: President—Darwin R. James, Jr., President American Chicle Company; Vice-President—E. L. Atwater, Vice-President William Wrigley, Jr., and Co.; Secretary—M. D. Bromberg, Secretary American Chicle Company; Treasurer—C. M. Ford, Secretary Common Sense Gum Company; Executive Committee—J. C. Cox, Chairman, F. E. Barbour, George F. Hurd, and George W. Wilson.

# TRANSPORT SANK TWO SUBMARINES

### Shelling Of The Second U-Boat After One Was Rammed Is Now Disclosed

### CHEERED BY 1,000 SOLDIERS

### Americans On Deck Saw Double Killing—Destroyer Saved 31 Of One Crew

An Atlantic Port, June 8.—The British transport which was reported in The New York Times of May 26 to have rammed and sunk a German submarine on the other side arrived here today with her stem twisted by the collision. She was in dry dock at a British port to have her hull inspected for any damage that might have been done when she cut through the U-boat and sent every member of the crew to the bottom of the sea.

The first report received by The Times stated that eighteen survivors had been rescued from the U-boat after she sank. This was corrected yesterday by officers and crew, who were on deck at the time, and were witnesses of the incident with 1,000 or more soldiers standing on the deck beside them. They said the transport destroyed two submarines that morning, which was on Sunday.

Just at dawn the Captain was on the bridge with the chief officer, as great caution had to be used in navigating a mine field. Suddenly out of the haze which hung over the water the chief officer saw a big U-boat well above the surface, and said to the Captain: "What shall we do, sir?" and the Commander, without a second's hesitation, replied: "Sink her."

The U-boat was about two points to starboard at that moment, and instantly the big liner swung over and she crashed through the thin steel hull of the submarine. Almost at the same moment the lookout man in the upper crow's nest shouted: "Submarine on the port quarter, sir."

A short distance away in the haze there appeared another U-boat, which had apparently been in company with the other one, lying in wait for the American transports. Bang! went the six-inch gun on the port quarter, and a 110-pound explosive shell struck the submarine squarely amidships and sank her.

The American soldiers on deck forward cheered at the ramming of the submarine and were joined by their mates who were standing aft when the second one was sunk.

The haze was thicker astern of the transport than it was ahead, and this hid an American destroyer from view as she lay hove to waiting while temporary repairs were being executed in the engine room. The warcraft was only a mile away from the transport when the U-boat was shelled and as the submarine went down those of the German crew who had been able to scramble on deck jumped into the water. The commander of the destroyer saw them drifting toward his ship and had a lifeboat lowered which picked up four officers and twenty-seven of the crew. Search was made to see if there were survivors from the submarine that had been rammed by the transport, but no trace of her crew could be found.

It was said that this was the first time that any merchant vessel or auxiliary cruiser or transport had sunk two submarines at the same time since the beginning of the U-boat warfare in the early part of 1915. For ramming one submarine the captain of the transport, who had been well known in Atlantic shipping circles for the last twenty years, will receive £1,000 from the British Government, and he will get an additional prize for the second one.

The double killing caused great excitement among the American soldiers on board who were on their way to the front. Only a limited number could be on deck at once, and the remainder had to get the news from them when they reluctantly went below to breakfast.

Those who saw the two U-boats at close range said they were at least 250 feet long, of 27 feet beam, and about 6 feet freeboard. Although the stem of the transport cut through the hull of the submarine as if it had been cardboard, the shock was felt all over the ship

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### TO SIMPLIFY BOOKKEEPING

### Company Highly Prosperous Having Earned 125 Percent On Common Stock Last Year

New York, June 22.—Notice has been sent to all stockholders of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company by President George J. Baldwin of a special meeting to be held on July 3 to consider a proposal to retire the entire outstanding preferred stock issue of the company at the liquidation price of 110. Between now and then there will be a special meeting of the Directors to work out details of the proposal and probably draw up a circular letter giving the reasons for this contemplated action.

The Pacific Mail has $1,700,000 of preferred stock, par value $100, outstanding. This stock was issued in May, 1916, at the time the company was reorganised through the acquisition of the majority common stock interest by W. R. Grace & Co., and the American International Corporation. It was offered to common stockholders at par, the basis of offering being .085 of a share of preferred and .15 of a share of the new common stock, par value $5 at $10 for the "block." The preferred stock pays 7 percent cumulative dividends, which have been fully paid up to date.

The company's annual report, issued last April, showed a highly prosperous condition, the net earnings for 1917, after all deductions, being $1,554,631 on the total outstanding capitalisation of $2,850,000 par value. This was equivalent, after payment of preferred dividends, to $6.24 per share, or nearly 125 percent on the common stock. On Dec. 10 last the company declared an extra dividend of $2.50, or 50 percent a share, on the common stock, and on May 13 another extra dividend of $1 a share, or 20 percent, the total dividends in 1917 amounting to 70 per cent on the common, which is now selling above $30 a share on its par of $5. The company at the close of 1917 had a surplus of $1,921,209.

Directors of the company explained the plan to retire the preferred stock yesterday by saying that it was considered more convenient and simpler bookkeeping, as well as a more conservative method of capitalisation, to have only one class of stock, while better preparation could be made for the future, in view of the uncertainties of the shipping business, with a relatively smaller book capitalisation, so long as a sufficient cash surplus remained on hand for the company's needs.

# ASKS MEDITERRANEAN UNITY

### Hurd Warns Allies Of Teuton Naval Accessions From Russia

London, June 12.—Writing in The Daily Telegraph, Archibald S. Hurd, a naval authority, pleads for a unified command of the allied fleets in the Mediterranean, especially in view of the probable accession to the strength of the navies of the Central Powers through the acquisition by Germany of the bulk of the ships belonging to the former Russian Black Sea fleet.

The naval command in the Mediterranean, Mr. Hurd points out, rests with the French, and in the Adriatic with the Italians. The British naval forces in both these seas are acting under the French and Italian Admirals, while the American and Japanese navies also are operating there and Greek and Brazilian naval participation is impending. Thus seven navies represented in the Mediterranean would be under divided command.

It is possible, the writer thinks, that eight capital ships of the Russian navy, in addition to several cruisers, destroyers, and submarines, will be equipped with trained German crews and issue from the Dardanelles at a moment selected by the enemy. These vessels, added to Austria's considerable fleet, would comprise a formidable force.

"In the light of these statements," continues Mr. Hurd, "the Allies must be prepared for new and dramatic developments, and the proper remedy is to promote complete unity in the command of their naval forces. • • • Something more is needed than the spirit of comradeship and mutual help."

Mr. Hurd notes a recent statement by Franklin D. Roosevelt, Assistant Secretary of the United States Navy, to a French newspaper, that "the British, American, French, and Italian fleets in the Mediterranean have to a certain extent adopted the principle of combining and brigading together various units of their fleets," and emphasizing the words "to a certain extent," he contends that this is not enough.

"There is only one way," he says, "of insuring success at sea, namely, by placing the command of all the naval forces in the same theater under the control of a single staff, presided over by an officer commanding the respect and allegiance of all the nationalities represented."

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# PLAN GREAT UNION OF MANUFACTURERS

### War Convention Approves Federation Of 300,000 Industrial Plants

### SIX STATES REPRESENTED

### Union Of Interests Designed To Solve Trade And Tariff Problems After The War

Atlantic City, N. J., June 12.—Plans were set in motion here today for a great federation of the industries of the United States embracing 300,000 large and small plants, with a combined capitalisation running into tens of billions of dollars and employing more than 10,000,000 workers to fight Germany behind lines and safeguard the interests of big business in the taxation problems connected therewith and the great trade and tariff problems to follow the war.

The fundamental details were agreed upon by manufacturers of Pennsylvania, New York, Delaware, Connecticut, Massachusetts, and New Jersey in a war convention at the Hotel Traymore. The gathering, which is recognised by the United States Government as well as the foreign Government, was arranged by the Manufacturers' Council of the State of New Jersey. Upward of 30,000 plants, approximately a tenth of all those upon which the Government depends for the supplies, were represented. The output of the industries represented by the six States is said to the approximately a third of the industrial production of the nation.

"Give us such an organisation, linking the manufacturers of this great country into one great federation, and there will be no problem during the war or after the war that it cannot solve," declared Colonel Austen Colgatt of Jersey City, Vice-President of the New Jersey Council.

The manufacturers again pledged their unfaltering support to President Wilson in a resolution which was adopted and telegraphed to the President, Vice-President Marshall, and Speaker Champ Clark. The resolution says that the manufacturers "wish furthermore to express their confidence that the cause of America and our allies, being a just and righteous cause, not only will inevitably triumph over the forces of might, conquest, cruelty, and greed, but with every energy and every resource of the United States brought to bear through the co-operation of capital and labor in supporting the valiant deeds of our army and navy here and overseas, the victory will be brought to a speedy realisation."

Warren C. King, President of the New Jersey Council, upheld the Administration and urged that criticism and fault-finding be sidetracked. As a result of organisation New Jersey manufacturers, he continued, have been able to obtain a hearing in opposition to what they considered the illegal abrogation of power contracts by the public service corporations. The manufacturers concede that public utilities are entitled to an advance where rate schedules do not allow a return on their investment, but they deny the right of utilities to advance rates upon unexpired contracts. The council's Insurance Committee also has registered a protest against the unfairness of the present employer's liability insurance rates in New Jersey.

Governors Brumbaugh of Pennsylvania and Edge of New Jersey sent messages of encouragement to the War Conference. Governor Brumbaugh said he would favor the commandeering of labor if it was found that the manufacturers were in need of such an exigency. Charles A. Otis, Chief of the Bureau of Resource and Conversion of the War Industries Board, said:

"It is obvious that, as we progress, the Government will be to a great extent, the only buyer. It is facing us now that many industries must immediately develop their organisation along the line of war requirements or be put out of business. To save this very serious situation is the work of the Resource and Conversion Section, and its work is dependent upon the hearty support of every business man of the country.

Helpfulness between districts will be accepted. Where an organisation is doing a certain work well and another resource must be started to keep up the volume, the successful man will be expected to give all possible information to the one starting in to increase this production. A study must be made of the fuel and power situations so that districts loaded with work will not increase beyond the limit of the power and transportation facilities of the country, but others be developed for the work."

H. E. Miles, Chairman of the Industrial Training Section for the War Emergency Council of National Defense, said: "This war is a war of machinists and of mechanics. There are many idle men in some sections of the country, but the draft is lessening their number somewhat. About one-third of the army at the front must consist of skilled men for repairs and maintenance. We must take over great numbers of skilled men from the non-essential trades into war production. We must stop hiring and firing and pursue instead the English and French method of fitting each man to the job he is to do. Every employer of 300 men or more in France has been required to place a training department in his plant. The English Ministry of Munitions virtually makes the same requirement in its contracts for supplies. A short in this direction has been made in America, a laundry shirt ironer was able after three days' training in the Bridgeport Trade School to tend a milling machine.

"It is coming to be said that women are more skillful than men in light machining. Of course this is a gross mis-statement. A high class of women are coming in, and both men and women are sticking better because they know their work better. One of the biggest things we must do now is to make our wage rates with the utmost intelligence, and then never cut them until the end of the war. This will give us from 20 to 50 percent greater production in many places."

# URGED BY WILSON, FORD WILL RUN FOR SENATE

### Doubt Thrown On Republicanism Of Manufacturer Of Automobiles

Washington, June 13.—Henry Ford decided tonight, after a visit to the White House, to accept the Democratic nomination for Senator from Michigan. He issued this statement:

"At President Wilson's request I have decided to accept the nomination for Senator from Michigan if tendered to me. Realising that there are exceptional opportunities for service to our people during the present and coming readjustment, I am ready and willing to do everything I possibly can to assist our President in this great work. Every man must expect to make great future sacrifices and be prepared to serve wherever the greatest need exists."

Michigan Democrats, meeting at Lansing yesterday, indorsed Mr. Ford for the Senate. He can have the Republican nomination if he wants it, it is understood, but is expected to seek the seat as an independent nonpartisan candidate.

Mr. Ford conferred with Senator William Alden Smith of Michigan, whose term expires next March, shortly before he talked with President Wilson. Senator Smith had announced that he would not again be a candidate, but after his conference with Mr. Ford he indicated that he might reconsider his intention to retire.

"My friends are pressing me to allow circulation of petitions," he said. "Although I am loath to enter another campaign, my friends are very insistent."

Some of the Senate Republicans seem disturbed over the Ford candidacy. A leading Republican said tonight:

"Mr. Ford is not a Republican, and if elected to this body as a Republican would probably vote with the Democrats by arrangement oftener than he would vote with the Republicans by choice. He has never, to my knowledge, voted the Republican ticket."

Representative Lever of South Carolina has withdrawn from the race for Senator in South Carolina in response to an urgent request from President Wilson that he remain in the House as Chairman of the Committee on Agriculture. The President wrote Mr. Lever that as it seemed apparent that no one would get the Democratic nomination for the Senatorship who could not be counted upon to support the nation loyally, he thought it was the Congressman's duty to continue at the post in which he has rendered valued service. Senator Tillman is a candidate to succeed himself, and there are several other aspirants for the nomination.

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## Today's Church Services

**Holy Trinity Cathedral.**—July 21—Eighth Sunday after Trinity. 8 a.m. Holy Communion. 10.30 a.m. Sung Eucharist. 6 p.m. Evensong.

**Union Church.**—Sunday, July 21—11 a.m. Preacher, Rev. C. E. Darwent, M.A.; Subject, "Not under law, but under grace;" Chant, 34; Anthem, "O Lord, my God" (Wesley); Hymns, 82, 76. 6 p.m. Preacher, Rev. C. E. Darwent, M.A.; Subject, "God's allowances for hardness of heart;" Chant, 88; Hymns, 75, 89, 692.

**St. John's Pro-Cathedral, Jessfield.**—Evening prayer in English at 6 o'clock.

**Shanghai Free Christian Church.**—(Corner of Range and Chapoo Roads). On Sunday next the services in the above will be conducted as follows:—11 a.m. by Mr. Isaac Mason. Evening, 6 o'clock by Mr. R. H. Mathews.

**Christian Science Society of Shanghai, Masonic Hall, The Bund.**—Sunday Service 11 a.m. Subject:—"Life." Sunday School 10 a.m. Wednesday evening 6 p.m. Reading Room No. 21 Nanking Road Room 71, open daily except Sunday, 10.30 to 12:30.

## Optimism Based on German Failures

### Kaiser's Main Objectives Are Still Far From Realisation, According To A British Writer's Analysis Of The War Situation

By Sir John Foster Fraser, F.R.G.S.

Last Autumn I stood on the heights of Kemmel, watching the geyser spouts of black earth all around as the German shells thrown from the other side of Messines exploded. "A hot corner, this," I said to an English Sergeant who was washing his shirt outside a captured enemy dugout. He squirted tobacco juice upon the earth and replied: "We've got old Fritz beat, Sir, you bet we have."

And that was the story I heard from all the British soldiers in Arras, in the stretch of Hindenburg trench we had wrested, in broken Bapaume, on the sorry fields on the Somme, in Peronne, a ghastly monument, among the young officers back in Bailleul, among the staid members of the Headquarters Staff in the hotel under the shadow of Amiens Cathedral: "We've got them beat."

And though nearly all the territory which it took British arms two years to secure has gone back to the Germans, though there has been a big retreat, vast loss of life and stores, and the English hospitals are packed today with the wounded, I know you will not find a British soldier who will not answer your inquiry with the familiar refrain, "Oh, we've got Fritz beat, all right, you bet we have; and, what is more, Fritz knows it."

It seems a stupid kind of optimism. Yet it represents the spirit of the race. If Hindenburg cleft the allied lines and got the British troops between himself and the deep sea the British soldier would be quite confident about the result. Was it not Napoleon who delivered the dictum, "The English lose all their battles—except the last one?"

Hindenburg hurled his legions on the allied front because, so far as Germany's calculations count, the war must be decided this year. He gathered tens of divisions from all the other fronts and concentrated on the British in France and Flanders because he reckoned that with Britain reeling in disorder the rest would be easy. The German force was the greatest ever assembled under a single command. He put forth all his strength not only with the conviction that by his customary tactics of hammer blows on particular areas he would cause the line of the Allies to snap but because Germany undoubtedly wants to get the whole business finished before the United States can place an army of millions in France.

If there is one country Germany does not want to fight, it is America. The reasons are not entirely military—though in the pressed ultimate issue power of arms is the deciding factor—but economic.

Germans have confidence in their war machine. But they are not anxious to have a victory over the Americans through the effectiveness of their war machine—I put it in the German way—because a triumph for them on the battlefield will be ruin for them in future commercial relationship with America. The greatest contest in the world, therefore, was primarily sought by the Germans because they do not wish to fight America. That is a fact.

And if I may travel into the region of speculation I hazard the opinion that there will never be a clash between the troops of the United States and Germany as there has been between the French-British soldiers and those of Germany. I have the belief that Germany will never give America the satisfaction of beating her in battle, but that when the time comes for the United States to show the stuff of which it is made Germany will "throw up the sponge."

It is good in war, as it is in the ordinary affairs of life, to get a proper perspective by endeavoring to understand "the other fellow's point of view." Now, Fritz does not know he is beaten, and I doubt if there is one man in a thousand throughout the Kaiser's empire who has any suspicion that Germany can be beaten. We may say to Germany, "Look at your casualties," when she invites us to look at the map of Europe. Nations, like individuals, always count the points which score to their credit and minimise those on the other side of the sheet.

But the Wilhelmstrasse knows the price that is being paid and knows that when the German people are not shouting over victories they are reckoning the bill. Though German arms have accomplished much, they have not achieved a single one of their main and decisive objectives. Germany's casualties are probably about 3,000,000. The best of her seasoned troops are dead. Conscripts of the 1920 class are now in the theater of war. It is probably true that the sea blockade is not reducing the German people to the straits of dire starvation, but they have been compelled to economise and pinch, adopt unsatisfying substitutes in foodstuffs, and have been increasingly made to feel the pressure of iron regulations.

All the internal evidence we can extract from official circles in Berlin demonstrates that there is no hope left that Germany will win on the field of battle. Austria is of little military aid and is apparently on the edge of revolution. The ramshackle empire of Charles is not only shaking, it is tottering, and it will only be by a miracle or by a display of astute statecraft, of which Austria seems incapable, that the tragedy of anarchy will be averted.

For Austria to tumble out of the war, with the starving populations rioting, with Hungary seizing opportunity to assert autonomy, with the small races at one another's throats fighting for independence or for overlordship—that will have a more dire effect on the fortunes of Germany than the Bolshevist disruption in Russia had on the plans of France and Great Britain. For the withdrawal of Austria—and the prospect haunts the Government circles of Berlin like a nightmare—will mean a cessation of hostilities in the southeastern area. It is known Turkey is only waiting a chance to negotiate a peace with the European Allies. Ferdinand of Bulgaria, rather than the Bulgarian people, remains loyal to the Kaiser because his existence as a monarch is dependent upon the success of Germany. The Bulgarians themselves have never had any real affection for their monarch. They realise that a victory for their side will not assure them independence, but reduce them to a vassal State under Germany.

Germany has to hurry, has to be desperate and spectacular, in order to inspirit her own people and to encourage her allies that fortitude and patience will have a speedy reward. The war must be over before Austria goes out; it must be over before America effectively comes in.

Germany has no intention of continuing the war till she is broken. Apart from platform heroics, there will never be any marching of the allied troops into Berlin. I doubt if ever the allied troops will cross the Rhine.

But how is it, is the familiar question, that Germany—if she has suffered so much in casualties, if she is outnumbered in men, if the Allies are more powerful in guns, and have the supremacy of the air—can put up so stern a fight and make advances, despite fierce resistance, over vast tracts of war-tortured country? The answer is in one word: Concentration.

I know there have been times when the British Army could have broken through the German lines. But for what? To have spent man power in the proportion of five to two—which is the average price for attacking in modern warfare—to have acquired terrain that is comparatively useless so far as pressing a conclusion! To capture strategic points is vastly serviceable because they count in the pressure toward a conclusion. But more and more it has become apparent that the thing which counts most in this war is not the securing of territory but the attrition of men and the demoralisation of the antagonist.

The attrition of Germany's war power is tremendous. Whenever there is not some feat at arms to buoy up the German people there is swift evidence of demoralisation.

(Continued on Page 11)

## Close To Our Men In France

### Their Joys And Sorrows, Thrills And Toil, Recorded On The Western Battlefront By A Secretary Of The Army Y.M.C.A.

By Henry Russell Miller

(*New York Times*)

Somewhere in France.

WE wish we knew all the folks at home know about this drive, for we have to depend for infirmation upon very scanty bulletins and numberless horrific rumors. It calls for a great faith to believe that the boche deluge will yet be dammed. Have the folks at home that faith?

The Sammie has it. It is perfectly true that he has not yet had an opportunity for prolonged close acquaintance with our near neighbor, the boche, but he lives in superb confidence that the boche hasn't a chance in the world. He is "out of luck," now that Uncle Sam is on the scene of activities. "Just wait until the Americans get a chance! Then good-night for the boche!" We hear—probably without foundation in fact—that Americans are on the British front. "And you can bet they aren't retreating!" We wish we were there. . . .

I think I have said before that the Sammie is a good deal of a child. And he is. For this war game is a primitive occupation after all, reducing a man to his elements, and to be elemental is to be childlike. Your soldier is the simplest-minded creature on earth, of quick and tempestuous passions, and even swifter reactions, easily amused, easily disgruntled, easily trained, of very limited desires—and desiring most of all what he cannot have. One should added credulity to this list of characteristics. I have wondered how the German Government could keep up the morale of its armies through all these years of fearful sacrifice. It is no longer a mystery, for you can tell a soldier that he is invincible and he will believe you implicitly—and usually, so far as I can learn, he will go right out and act upon that belief, if you give him a chance.

Perhaps credulity is infectious. I myself have the notion that our Yanks are going to prove themselves the finest soldiers in the world.

Naturally, you don't expect to find slackers among men most of whom volunteered for their service in the army. But it is most heartening to note the spirit of the men of our army. They don't want this war fought out entirely by the British and the French, homesick as they all are for their own land. They want a chance at the boche, to prove that they are the equals of our allies. They will be intensely disappointed if the war ends without giving them some real fighting. So shall I. . . .

They do not care for life in billets, being Americans and therefore stirring individuals. But they do find life in the trenches, of the miseries of which so much has been written, far from unbearable. Scores have said to me, "I'd a heap rather stay in the trenches, where there's something doing, than come back here to rest camp. . . ."

It is so easy for one who really tries to come close to these men. They have no class pride, to exclude us noncombatants from intimacy; they are hungry for friendship. And the "point of contact"—to be very professional!—is not hard to find.

You stand at the counter, passing out coffee and "smokes," and a little roly-poly chap, sturdy for all that, comes up for cigars, and lingers in the manner of indifference which is supposed to disguise an appetite for conversation.

You throw out a line in the dark. "Back in the States, the part I come from, they smoke tobies."

"Tobies! Where do you come from?"

"Pittsburgh."

"Pittsburgh! Oh, my heart and soul! Shake, will you?" and across the counter reaches a grimy fist and takes your grimy fist in a grip that hurts. "Say, but I'm glad to see some one from home. I'm from Duquesne myself." (Duquesne is a suburb of Pittsburgh.)

That chat goes on. "Duquesne," it appears, is lonesome and homesick and disgusted with army life, and wishes the war were over, or at least that he were out of it. (He doesn't wish that at all, but he's out of condition, hence out of sorts, and thinks he does. Two days at home, and he'd want to be back here.' Now, as we see it, that's our job—to put a hand under the arm of the chap who is "in the dumps" and give him a lift. And so you and "Duquesne" happen to meet often, and you try to have a joke ready for him on all occasions. And "Duquesne," when he isn't on detail, is usually hanging around the Y.M., and gradually the tired, discouraged look is going out of his eyes. Maybe it is because his digestion is better, but you like to think it is partly because you have given him a little much-needed cheer, and have found favor in his sight.

"Mississippi" is another sort altogether. He is a boy, a mere child under arms, who was in a Swiss school when Uncle Sam went to war, and, though he hadn't been in the States for five years, just had to enlist over here. He's a trim, handsome little fellow, always neat as a pin, with the most delightful of boyish swaggers. He isn't down-hearted—but he is almost too young to be turned loose in an army rest camp, and needs something to hold him to wholesome interests. So you watch for your chance, and one day, finding him making a little group of one in a corner of the tent, you saunter forth with a baseball and ask him if he doesn't want to loosen up a bit. "Mississippi" was too young for baseball when he left the States, and had never caught a baseball or seen a game in his life, but he is game, and out in the sunshine you spend an hour bunging up fingers long since out of practice and making friends with the finest little gentleman you ever saw.

"Alabama" is still another type, a fine, upstanding man, a college graduate, lately an athlete of parts and now every inch a soldier. But he, too, has a mood when he wants to talk to some one out of the army, and while munching a cake of chocolate he tells all about Birmingham and the very fine folks who live there, and talks about "shoes and ships and sealing-wax and cabbages and kings" until well after closing time, and thus gets the habits of the Y. M. Now he's a regular visitor in the evenings, and once in a burst of confidence tells you he comes for the chat, not for the eats. When you tell him he needn't buy anything and that the chat is free, he retorts, "But I considuh every cent I spend heah as an investment, Sah."

The Y.M.C.A. has many functions, to repeat again, and gradually the scope of the work over here widens. The other night we had an entertainment. In announcing it beforehand we passed the word around that there was to be a girl, a real girl, a real American girl, who would sing and play. A word was enough, for like lightning the news flashed over the village, "There's going to be an American girl at the Y. M." On the scheduled night the tent was filled—nay, one solid mass of soldier stuff, three-fourths of them having to stand, but not minding that in the least if so be they could catch a glimpse of a real girl.

She came, was seen and heard, and conquered. She sat at the piano and sang a love song, and you could feel the rapt attention and delight with which she was heard. There was an encore, of course, and she sang again, a very gem of a song about Yankee Doodle coming to parley-vous-Francay, and she had to sing that again. She was accompanied by a very fine baritone, who stirred the men with his songs while she played his accompaniments. The concert was long, but not long enough for the men, and when the program was over the entertainers spent another hour singing with the men, who were a joy to behold as they maneuvered to get a place behind the piano where they could feast their eyes upon the vision of the "real girl." (The girl was Elsie James).

Talk about "points of contact"! We had one now.

Even the best of things must come to an end, and eventually the entertainers had to leave. When they were gone I strolled out for a breath of fresh air. It was a rare night, a full moon was shining clear—a night for dreams. And I found in the orchard which surrounds the tent perhaps a dozen little groups, silent mostly. I think every one of them stopped me to remark, "Say, 'Y,' that was a great concert, wasn't it?" I agreed, to be sure, as in all conscience I could. "And say, 'Y,' that was some girl, wasn't she?" I agreed again, and even upon oath I could not have dissented. 'You can take it from me, 'Y,' these French skirts haven't anything on our American girls, have they?" I couldn't see that they had. "Why, 'Y,' I know girls in America who have anything in France chased clear off the map. I wouldn't swap one of them for all the girls in France." I agreed with that also. And then we came to the point of the whole matter. "Why, I know one girl back in Oklahoma who's the queen of 'em all, and say, 'Y,' . . ."

But it wouldn't be fair to set down all I heard that night, though I must say that I have learned that the prettiest and finest and sweetest and best girl in the world lives in New York also in California, also in Montana also in Ohio, with residences in North Dakota, South Carolina, Louisiana, West Virginia, Massachusetts, and Maryland. She must be a well-traveled young lady. Also she never looks the same in any two places. Of this I am sure, for that night I saw at least seven different photographs of her, and you would never have guessed that they were all of the same girl—"the queen of 'em all!"

I am confident that I shall depart from the war zone without having visualised the war as a whole. But I am collecting "close-ups"—in movi-parlance—that have their thrills, a gradual crescendo of thrills. Here is one:

A rainy evening, a very rainy evening, succeeding a day and night of steady, relentless downpour. The roads a morass, churned to a thin yellow liquid by the passing of many trucks, wagons, caissons and men. The Y.M.C.A. tent is filled beyond capacity—thrice as many men as can find seats—a very Babel of vilces, all in the bass, drowning individual conversations.

Into the tent strides—or, rather, slouches—a Lieutenant, and comes behind the counter. He is wet to the skin, his face gray and drawn from fatigue. He is no waster of words. His company has marched all day over the swampy roads—an imposing number of kilometers—and is fagged out, and has had nothing to eat but one meal of hard tack and coffee since the night before. "What can you do for us."

This, if you please, is the Y. M.'s chance. It is what we came to France hoping most to do. The tent is cleared of those who have billets. The Secretaries dash out through the rain to the well, draw many buckets of water, feed the fire until the stove is roaring and red hot. Before you could believe it, thirty gallons of water are boiling cheerfully.

Other officers drag their weary way behind the counter, filling cots and chairs and packing boxes. They look hungrily at our fat shelves. But they are a game lot and will not eat before their men have a chance.

Then into the tent comes a crowd of men, bedraggled, spent to the bone, hungry—oh, how hungry! Some grumble, some growl, some swear, but most of them are caught in the sullen silence of fatigue and deep discontent. Into the containers go great quantities of tea—it must be strong and very hot—and a line is formed. 'Free tea!" goes the word down the line, and mess cups are out in a jiffy.

The tea is ready. The line moves. In an incredibly short time the thirty gallons have been consumed, but by that time another thirty gallons of water is boiling, and tea is made again and the line reforms. Now the tent is alive with voices once more—not growls or grumbles, but cheery, jocular laughing, narrating the incidents of the march, not funny at the time, but tremendously so in retrospect. Cigarettes and pipes are lit, and before the counter gathers a crowd, waiting patiently for turns to buy "eats," while the Secrearies, abandoning the stove, work feverishly at selling their wares.

An hour later and the rush is over. Around the Secretaries collects a group of Yanks, lately homesick, disgusted, and tired, now friendly, brave, and soldierly, made over by a very simple service rendered when there was a real need. We shall not soon forget that grateful group nor cease to be thankful for the chance to serve them.

This is war, and even a Y. M. man is subject to military requirements. There comes an order, "Be ready to move in ten minutes, the truck is waiting for you." We are always in marching order, and in ten minutes we are under way to a new post—where we know not and do not ask—without having had a chance to say even a brief farewell to the men we have come to know in nearly six weeks' service. That is hard, for some of them we know we shall never see again, and we have come to love them . . . fine, splendid soldiers that they are, but "c'est la guerre!" as we say in France.

Two days later one finds one's self in a great cantonment, where camps the battalion to which one is attached. Old friends, thank heaven! and with a ready welcome for the Y. M. man, even though he comes empty handed. Two days he spends—no, not working, since it is no hard task to sit about with Uncle Sam's boys, talking of this and that and the war. Then one is told that the battalion is to move tomorrow by train and that the Y. M. can serve tea at the train if it so desires.

The Y. M. so desires, and the Secretary moves on to the station, spends some hours in preparation for the coming task, sleeps a few hours more on the station floor, and on the morrow awaits the coming of his troops. At noon he begins to pass out hot tea, cigarettes, and chocolate bars (all free) to entraining soldiers, and keep it up until 3.30 the next morning, when, a bit weary in spots, he joins his battalion, the last to entrain. It is very military, this adventure, the little French village station crowded with equipment, supplies, and troops, working with haste and method to get all on the long train of box flat cars. . . .

Fires burn along the rack and at night groups of soldiers gather around, their faces silhouetted against the dancing flames. They are an interesting study, those faces—some grave, some anxious, some unaffectedly carefree. For we think we are going into the big battle, very soon perhaps, and the thought of the soldiers' risk is upon us. We face it as we are made. . . .

They are made well, most of these Yankee boys—it cannot be said too often; and in the big battle, if indeed that is their objective, they will acquit themselves like men. I have seen the proof.

Let me go back a few days. It is a glorious morning, such as only France in complaisant mood can furnish. On a level hilltop a band plays, and thither marches a battalion of "our boys." They spend an hour in close order drill under one of the finest drill-masters of the army—a magnificent sight, more than seven hundred men going through the manual and the most difficult evolutions in perfect unison. They come to "rest" at last, drawn up in six long lines. The Major commanding comes upon the field, a mere boy in years, but a soldier every inch of him, the son of a fighting father. "Battalion, attention!" The ranks stiffen into immobility. The youthful Major then reads an order from the high command, citing two men of this battalion for gallant conduct and awarding them the Croix de Guerre. A boche prisoner had been desired in order that our chiefs might get certain important information. These two men—a Lieutenant and a Sergeant—had crossed No Man's Land alone, penetrated the German trenches, and, after a hand-to-hand fight with a boche group, had taken their man alive and brought him safely back to our lines.

The Major made a little speech, not very elegant perhaps, but eloquent with sincerity and truly American. "We're going into the big battle now, I hope, and I expect that when it is over, not some of you men, but the whole battalion, will be cited. But if there is any dog here who shows the white feather I want him shot in his tracks!"

You could feel the thrill that ran down those rigid ranks. Then: "Lieutenant ——, and Sergeant ——, front and center!" Two stalwart Yanks, trying hard to conceal their embarrassment, march forward and halt before their commander. He pins the medals on their chests. They stand beside him, as the whole battalion passes in review before them.

It was good to be there.

Let me prophesy. The medal manufacturers will have a busy time hereafter. Beside me stood a group from another battalion, intent upon the ceremony. When it was over one of them drew a long, audible sigh. Said he, as if to himself:

"That makes a fellow throw his shoulders back, you bet!"

"Yea, bo!" was the chorused rejoinder, and you could read in each eager face, "The next medal is going to be pinned on me."


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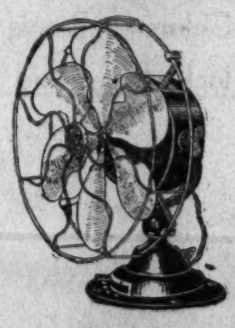

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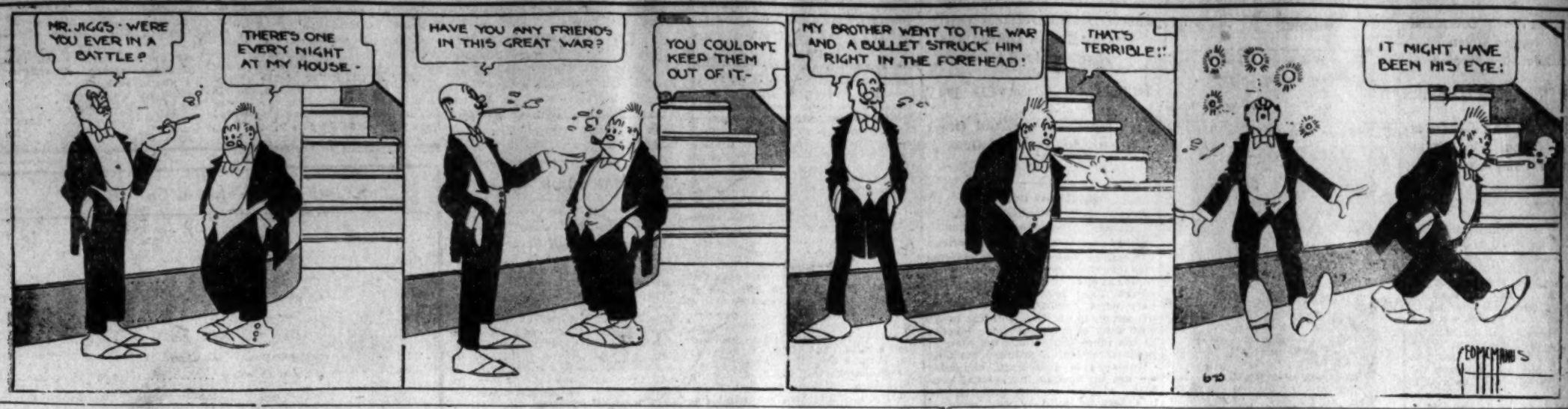
## Bringing Up Father — By George McManus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HAVE YOU ANY FRIENDS IN THIS GREAT WAR?
YOU COULDN'T KEEP THEM OUT OF IT -
MY BROTHER WENT TO THE WAR AND A BULLET STRUCK HIM RIGHT IN THE FOREHEAD!
THAT'S TERRIBLE!!
IT MIGHT HAVE BEEN HIS EYE!
GEO MCMANUS

# Optimism Based on German Failures

(Continued from Page 10)

The German authorities know, if the German people do not, that events on the western front represent the last efforts of a frantic foe. Hindenburg is staking his all. It is known he is willing to sacrifice a million and a half of German soldiers if his objective is achieved, dividing the British and French forces and cornering the former in the northwest of France, or, what he clearly would prefer, seize Calais and Boulogne and cut off the British from their principal channels of supply.

Is such a thing possible? Well, in war all things are possible. One penalty of such a gain would be turning that corner of France into a shambles. But that would count little in the minds of the Kaiser and Hindenburg if the gain stimulated Austria to continue her fealty, if it hypnotised the German people and if it compelled Britain and France to express willingness to discuss terms.

Nobody but hot-headed Junkers imagine that Germany would hold Northern France except as an instrument to get good terms in the settlement. But the war is not going to end, not if it lasts a generation, so long as French and Belgian territory remains in the occupation of the enemy. Whatever the end is going to be, that most certainly will never, never be conceded by the Allies.

While the Allies are fighting on many fronts, Germany, practically, is fighting only on one. But it is the all-important front. So Hindenburg concentrates, struggling to give a staggering blow on the heart. So long as this expectation holds, the German people will continue to make sacrifices and the nations subservient to Germany may be persuaded to hold on a little longer.

But those who have the opinion that affairs in Russia will be of assistance in relieving Germany from the food problem are mistaken. No doubt the German masses are told that some next harvest there will be a colossal supply of wheat from the black lands of Southern Russia.

I know of no wheat lands in the world more fertile than those lying between Kiev and Odessa. The region, however, is in anarchy; the Russian mujik is an indifferent farmer at the best. Yet even, come next Autumn, if there were a favorable crop, the Russian peasant, like the German peasant, will hoard for his own use. Railway transport has got all out of gear and the rolling stock is in a hopelessly dilapidated condition. If Germany took the Russian railways in hand wonders would be achieved. But that would mean an army of occupation, and such a thing would cause the mujik to be sullen and raise no more than for his own needs, whereas if force were attempted the Germans would find themselves confronted by innumerable subtle obstacles, if not an actual uprising against the invaders.

I have written that the German Government has abandoned the high hope of securing what the Berlin newspapers call a "German victory," namely, the imposition of German conditions upon the rest of the world. The object during the next few months is to force the pace so that the end will be "a drawn game," an inconclusive peace, with Germany giving up what she will never be allowed to hold but still able to point to the map of Europe and tell her people that the war has left the empire more powerful than it was in 1914, and therefore that victory has crowned the ambitions of the Hohenzollerns and the existence of the military caste has been justified.

If Germany can secure an accommodating peace which may be interpreted as a German win, the appalling loss of life and the prolonged sufferings are likely to be forgotten amid the general jubilation. But let the war be prolonged until the United States can put her hosts of heroes into the field, until next Spring, when there will be an assembled American force of 2,500,000 men and every month bringing another 250,000 men.

Then Germany will have little to say in the terms of peace, except by agreeing to the dictates of the Allied War Council.

Disastrous though the German outlook is, if the war is prolonged into next year, what is likely to disturb the mind of Emperor William most is his own personal fate, the fate of the Hohenzollerns, and the fate of the war machine at the hands of an outraged and disillusioned democracy.

Accordingly we have a right to conclude that the thrusts and the blows on the western front represent Germany's supreme effort, not to win the war, for that she can never do, but to create a situation which will save her from losing it. Amid all the slaughter and woe, the Wilhelmstrasse keeps on eye on Washington. There are the mainsprings of the tremendous war machine which America can direct against Germany. Every day, despite the launching of costly onslaughts, the army of the Kaiser is weakening, and every day, with the increasing aid of the United States, the combined army of the Allies is waxing stronger.

The conclusion is therefore obvious, that the more America speeds her preparations, the quicker she plants her drilled and daring legions in France, the sooner will the war be concluded.

When will that be? Again it is dangerous to prophesy. But knowing something of the temperament of Germany, of the rising discontent of the people at hopes falsified, of the frenzy of the military party to reach a decision soon before a decision dictated by the Allies is secured, I hazard the speculation that the strife on the western front will proceed with varying fortunes until the peace offensive next Autumn fails, and then until America is in a position to deliever the aggressive blow. Then, without any forced crossing of the Rhine or any march to Berlin, the white flag will be hoisted.


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## Peking Day By Day

**Education In Shansi**

Besides devoting his energy to the suppression of opium in his province, General Yen Hsi-shan, the Tuchun of Shansi, has spared no efforts to promote educational enterprises in his province. He has decided to introduce compulsory education in his province, and has submitted a set of regulations to the Central Government for approval. Measures will be taken to train teachers for the primary schools; to institute an investigation on the number and age of children all over the province; to raise funds for the educational enterprises; to make the parents responsible for the school attendance of their children; and to fix the date for the enforcement of the compulsory education.

**Importance Of Nanchang-Kiukiang Railway Extension**

According to a news agency the extension of the Nanchang-Kiukiang Railway in Kiansi to Santuao in Fukien reported by the Japanese News Agency some day's ago has a close connection with the Fifth Group of the Twenty-one Demands of 1915. Regarding this question the Japanese News Agency reported that the Chinese and Japanese authorities had already arrived at some understanding and predicted that the extension scheme would ultimately materialise. Now according to reports in Chinese circles secret negotiations regarding this question have been going on between the authorities of the two countries and the Chinese Minister of Communications, Mr. Tsao Ju-lin, is taking an active part in it. But Tsao denied that he had any personal connection with the deal, when asked by someone, so there may be some other person or persons who are holding consultations with the Japanese.

Another report says that some important persons of a certain bank and a certain company are connected with the deal and are demanding a large commission from the Japanese. Everybody is asking what Mr. Tsao Ju-lin, the Minister of Communications, who is in charge of the railways of the whole country, will do and whether he will bear any responsibility in this matter.

**Miscellaneous**

Dr. W. C. Dennis, Legal Advisor to the Chinese Government, and Dr. Hawkling L. Yen, Councillor of the Wai Chiao Pu, have returned from their trip to the South in connection with the selection of sites for the internment of enemy aliens in this country.

The new National Holiday which has been inflicted on China, says the Central China Post of Hankow, in commemoration of the defeat of Chang Hsun's attempt to restore the Manchu Emperor last year, apparently did not catch on in this center. The public offices and schools were shut, but beyond the display of a few flags by a few of the large business establishments, the people paid it no attention whatever.

After repeated reforms, the Stamp Tax collection now shows a little increase. The Ministry of Finance has published the following statistics showing for the whole of China from January to June of this year: January $763,820; February $1,313,800; March $2,227,855; April $3,199,984; May $4,277,916; June $2,879,916.

During the past few days the Government has been in receipt of many telegrams from the authorities in Kirin saying that all classes of people have made joint efforts to oppose the forestry loan and are holding meetings every day. A riot seems to be inevitable, although the provincial authorities have tried their best to appease them.

According to a report General Li Shun, Tuchun of Kiangsu, sent an urgent telegram to the Premier the other day in connection with the Fenghuang Shan Iron Mines loan, worded in a very straight and earnest tone. Whereupon General Tuan Chi-jui summoned Mr. Sze Ho-tsu to his private residence for a lengthy talk and then despatched him to Nanking to explain the said loan situation to General Li in order to remove any misunderstanding caused by prevalent rumors.

It was reported some time ago that the Chinese Government was negotiating a loan of 100 million dollars for the erection of an iron foundry. Inquiries now show that the report emanated from a Japanese source in connection with Japan's proposal to return part of the Boxer Indemnity to China in the same way as America had done. It was said that with the returned indemnity a company for the manufacturing of cotton yarn would be formed but no loan has yet been proposed between Japan and China for the establishment of an iron foundry. Although a proposal was made by Japan to return part of the Boxer Indemnity, yet it has not been consented to by all parties, so it will be some time before the thing can be realised.

The Peking Leader publishes a most interesting article, three columns in length, on "Colonisation Work in Kirin," by Professor Joseph Bailie, of which the paper says:

We have received the following forcible letter dated Wochiakou, June 29, from Prof. Joseph Bailie, of Nanking University, who is now in Kirin doing colonisation work on behalf of the North China Christian Flood Relief Committee. As the Professor considers his work in Kirin is more important than being Dean of the Agricultural School in Nanking, he has resigned from the latter position in order to devote his whole time to the former. In generous appreciation of the excellent work he has done in the colonisation of Purple Mountains, Nanking, his University has agreed to release him from its faculty, but to continue to pay his salary, although the University itself is pressed for funds to build up its agricultural department.

The professor concludes his article as follows:

"I shall spend my life on this problem which shows you how important I consider it. I am here living in filth, but it is a joy to me to think that I shall make it possible for 500 men, women and children to become independent. Can't you people make it possible for 500,000 of the destitute and dying in Chihli Province to come up here and help build a nation? There is room in Kirin for at least fifty millions."

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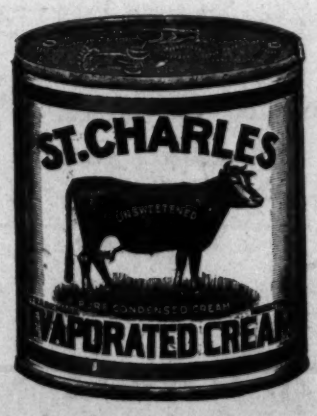


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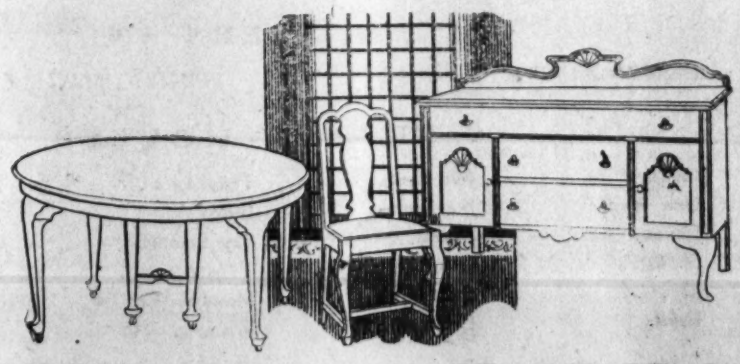

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# FOUGHT TILL DEATH TO HOLD BACK FOE

## Many Small French Commands Were Submerged When The Great Offensive Started

## IGNORED RETREAT ORDERS

## Officers Refused To Avail Themselves Of Permission—Not A Man Complained

By G. H. Perris
(*New York Times*)

With the French Armies, June 5.—Some time must yet elapse ere we can know fully and exactly what occurred on the Chemin des Dames at and after 4 a.m. on May 27. Many of the combatants have died a martyr's death and been buried by alien hands where they fell. Many more will long languish in prisoners' camps; but the remnants of some regiments have now come down from the front to rest, and by piercing together the narratives of these weary men it is possibly to make the first outline of the story that will one day be told in all its pitifulness and terror.

One of them is the French infantry regiment which had long held the central sector of this front. For this last trial it had been prepared by months of trench raiding and strengthening its defenses. Submerged by a storm of fire and poison gas and by wave upon wave of assault, it went down in a single morning, fighting the hopeless fight to the bitter end. A small number lived to cross the Aisne in the afternoon, and these had to continue the struggle for four days and nights, practically without respite. Few are those, even in this war, who have survived such agony.

They were warned, and so far as their local means allowed, were prepared for the attack. Gas masks, machine-guns, grenade stores—everything was ready. The order was to hold ground between the second and third positions or to die in the effort, and it was carried out. It was to be expected that the telephone wires would be cut. There remained carrier pigeons. A rolling barrage two miles deep and of indescribable violence extinguished the poor efforts of the local batteries to reply. Thick clouds of artificial smoke, gas, and dust shrouded the assault, so that rocket signals were not seen at the rear and the enemy was invisible till he reached the parapets.

The line was almost immediately broken and the battle became a struggle of isolated groups, heavily outnumbered without the possibility of reinforcement, defending scraps of broken trench dugouts or quarries and still resisting long after the main tide of the conflict had passed south.

A copy lies before me of messages dated from 3.30 to 8.30 a.m. and sent back from these isolated groups by pigeon. No words could be so eloquent as their laconic brevity. When permission to retreat was given some officers refused to avail themselves of it.

The Colonel, with his staff papers, crossed the Aisne at 10 a.m. and organised the defense of the passage. The survivors of the regiment were re-formed on the south bank, and on the following day received a reinforcement of men, bringing it up to a quarter of its original strength. This handful had to meet the heavy attack southwest of Soissons on May 29, and a series of attacks on the following two days. No more was humanly possible, and they were withdrawn. They say that not a man had uttered a complaint.

Herr Karl Rosner, war correspondent of the Berliner Lokal-Anzeiger, has just been entertaining his readers with a different picture of these tragic days. The Kaiser is standing on the afternoon of the attack upon the highest point of the east end of the Chemin des Dames, gazing at his advancing cohorts, and in the distance the ruins of Rheims are wreathed in smoke and flame. To him comes old Hindenburg, humbly saluting his master. The Emperor expresses his satisfaction at seeing him at such a moment in such a place with the proof of their triumphant destiny visible before them. The two about amid the trenches, wire fields, and shell holes of this old, old battlefield. His majesty fears the aged Marshal may be fatigued.

"No, no," is the cheerful reply, "it was time I moved about a little again."

Then, to complete the combination, the Crown Prince appears to hurry away after compliments and handshake—not to the rear, as you may have thought, but to the front.

The typewriter betrays me. Why do I cast the shadow of these miserable men across the pure record of France's silent heroes?

# Col. Catlin, Famous In Marine Corps, Wounded At Torcy

*Col. A. W. Catlin*

New York, June 13.—Colonel Albertus Wright Catlin, who is reported severely wounded in the marine corps casualty list given out yesterday, is a former commanding officer of the Atlantic Fleet Marines, and once commanded the Legation Guard in Peking, China.

Colonel Catlin was wounded in the marines' advance at Torcy last Friday at the head of the German salient facing Paris. His military career is distinctly marked by unusually valuable and gallant service. He is a native of Rome, N. Y., where his father, a hale and vigorous man of 89, still lives.

Catlin was graduated at the Naval Academy twenty-five years ago, and has served in all parts of the world. He was the marine officer on guard on the battleship Maine when she was sunk in Havana Harbor in February, 1898. He saw arduous service in the Philippines, in Cuba, and in Mexico. In the expedition to Vera Cruz in April, 1914, he was in command of the entire force of marines there engaged. For three years he was in chief command of all marines of the Atlantic Fleet.

Following his brilliant achievements at Vera Cruz, he received the Medal of Honor for distinguished service. In 1916 and 1917 he was occupied with the special course of study in strategy at the Army War College, from which he was graduated in May, 1917. He immediately was assigned to command of the recruit station for marines at Quantico, Va. He there organised, fitted out, and despatched to France the 5th Regiment of Marines, and following that the 6th Regiment of which he took command. He sailed for France last October.

# PUT GEN. MAURICE ON SIDE OF UNITY

## Robert Donald Declares Criticisms By British Officer Are Misunderstood Here

## THINKS FOCH SAVED DAY

## Says Lloyd George And Other Politicians Opposed Generalissimo Idea

By Robert Donald
(*Editor of The London Daily Chronicle*)

London, June 13.—American newspapers which have just reached this country contain erroneous interpretations of the Maurice incident. They assume that it was part of a campaign against unity of command. It had nothing to do with unity of command, but referred to the more contentious question of political action in military matters.

In wars in democratic countries we are up against the eternal problem of how to find the dividing line between military and political control. The more allies there are fighting side by side the more difficult the problem becomes. It is not yet solved. Roughly, the business of the statesman is to define policy; the duty of the soldier to evolve a strategy which will carry out that policy.

In the Somme battle it was alleged that the politicians had invaded the soldiers' province and given them an extended line without sufficient men to defend it. On the facts General Maurice made out a strong case, but one which he should never have raised in public. He gave expression to a feeling long latent among British Generals that the politicians were encroaching too much on the sphere of the military. Some of the most brilliant concentions in the war came from politicians, but the men and the machinery were not ready to execute them. Antwerp and Gallipoli were brilliant and tragic conceptions. The Saloniki expedition originated with the politicians.

Almost without exception British Generals have been "westerners," and any diversioin of effort by distant expeditions which weakened the western front never met with their approval. If the war had produced a great British General he would have been able to combine political policy with military achievement. But unity of Command in the west is quite another matter, and so far as I know the British Generals were never opposed to it. Politicians have pursued an inconsistent policy regarding it. Mr. Asquith was opposed to it.

Speaking in the House of Commons in Nov. 19, 1917, Prime Minister Lloyd George condemned the appointment of a Generalissimo in the following unqualified terms:

"I am utterly opposed to that suggestion for reasons into which it would not be desirable to enter. It would not work. It would produce real friction and might really produce not merely friction between the armies, but friction between the nations and the Governments."

Fortunately the Prime Minister's fears have not been justified. Without Foch in supreme command the armies in the west would not have been able to withstand the recent onslaught by the enemy. The appointment of General Foch has been welcomed by British Generals and by none more enthusiastically than General Maurice. It was regarded as a practical war measure long overdue, and took the place of what the British soldier considered the utterly impracticable executive committee of the Versailles Council. Just before the great German offensive an Executive Committee was set up to be connected with the Supreme War Council, with General Foch as Chairman. General Robertson contended that the system would not work, and that no change of personnel would make it a workable piece of war machinery. General Robertson relinquished his office as Chief of the Imperial General Staff over the matter, regarding it as a question of principle. No sooner had the great offensive begun on March 21 than the committee system broke down and this led inevitably to the appointment of Foch as Generalissimo of the combined allied forces.

It was unfortunate that this change had to be made in the midst of a great battle, but General Foch is a commander of resource and imagination, and it is due to his superb generalship that the progress of the enemy has been checked.

# WOMAN TO DIE AS SPY

## Court Spares Life Of Son Who Was Mme. M.'s Catspaw

Paris, May 31, (Correspondence of The Associated Press.)—Brief announcement has just been made that a Paris court-martial has condemned to death as a spy Mme. M——, 37 years old. Her son, Noel, 16, who was accused of being her accomplice, was ordered sent to a penitentiary colony until of age. The court believed he was too young to be held responsible for his acts.

As the case was not heard in public, only a few details have become known, such as that Mme. M.'s husband was killed at the front in March, 1916, and that the wife soon started a life that earned her, in the circles she frequented, the name of "the merry widow." She soon ran through the money she inherited, and, to obtain more, communicated with a Greek living in Spain, an agent of the spy bureau estalished in Barcelona by the Germans. When mother and son were arrested the boy was just about to engage in the aviation service in order to obtain information to be supplied to Germany.

A writer in the Paris Midi identifies the Greek as the head of German propaganda in Spain and director in particular of the service for arranging for explosions in factories. He was a regular visitor to a girls' school at Barcelona, where he went to see three little girls whose guardian he was supposed to be. One of them, the youngest, aged about 11, handed over to him, on each visit, several letters which he carried away.

These three little girls were French, the daughters of Mme. M——. The "merry widow" used to pass on any information that she obtained to her son, who wrote it to his young sister, placing it in the middle of his letters, which were never really examined when it was seen that they were letters from a brother to a little sister at school.


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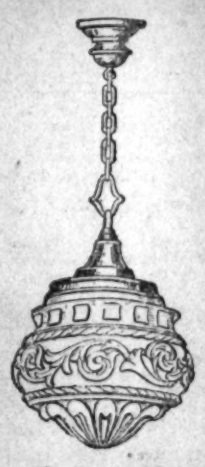

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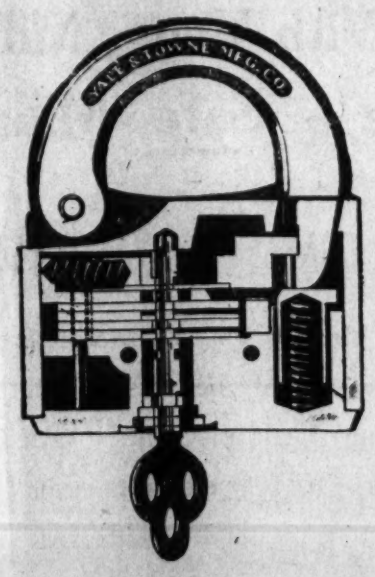


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# BRITISH SHIPYARDS MAKE NEW RECORDS

### Output In May 197,274 Tons, An Increase Of 85,741 Tons Over April

### BIG GAINS MADE IN CANADA

### Replacement Of Tonnage Fast Overtaking Losses—Change In Management?

London, June 6.—Merchant shipping completed in United Kingdom yards and entered for service during May totaled 197,274 gross tons, the highest figure for any month during the last year.

Official figures published today show that the completions for May marked an increase in tonnage over April, 1918, of 85,741 tons. The next highest figures for any month in the last year were 161,674 gross tons, in March, 1918.

The total completions for the twelve months ending May 31, 1918, were 1,406,838 gross tons. The corresponding figures for the year ending April 30, 1918, were 1,270,337.

Commenting upon these figures, the Controller General of merchant shipbuilding says the satisfactory output for May reflects great credit on the whole industry, particularly on the firms engaged in fitting out vessels. The average time for fitting out has been reduced considerably. In one instance during May a 5,000-ton steamer was completed for service within nineteen days of its launching.

"The return of new merchant ships completed in May," says The Times, "shows a great advance on the previous month, and this is not the only proof of the energy now being thrown into shipbuilding. The accounts of new shipyards created where three months ago there was nothing but open fields is another piece of evidence. There has also been a great deal of enterprise in the extension of existing yards. These achievements afford proof that the industrial energy of the country is not exhausted and has an abundant reserve force.

"Other items of news point to a general increase of activity in shipbuilding, not only here but in the United States and Canada, an activity which will certainly be stimulated by the new German offensive off the American coast.

**Big Gains In Canada**

"According to the Chairman of the Imperial Munitions Board, there is under construction in Canada one-quarter of the total merchant tonnage produced by the United Kingdom in 1917, and four-fifths of it will be completed this year. That is a remarkable achievement for a country in which, ten years ago, shipbuilding hardly existed in embryo. All this enterprise will bear fruit in due course, and before this time next year the shipping position will be totally different from that of today.

"There has been a general progressive improvement in regard to the rate of losses in the last twelve months, and it now is quite certain that at some future but no longer distant date the replacements will overtake the losses and the balance then will incline positively to the right side. But that time has not yet arrived and, meanwhile, the need of shipping steadily increases and must be expected to increase.

"The spirit of emulation which had entered the yards cannot fail to stimulate production, but it needs direction into the right channel. Opinions differ about the recent rivet-driving competition. It is not so much in individual feats of skill and endurance that competition should be applied, but in the combined work of the yard. Direct comparison of output in a given period is impracticable because conditions vary indefinitely. But that does not apply to the test of grit proposed by The Daily Mail, which is offering prizes for the highest percentages of time of work out of a possible maximum. This seems to us to be the best suggestion yet made for utilising the sporting spirit in the yards."

**Year's Output Doubled**

Archibald Hurd, writing in The Daily Telegraph, says the output of British tonnage during the twelve months ended May 31 was almost exactly twice that of the preceding twelve months. He continues:

"Since the Spring of last year the progress has been consistent and steady, if not swift. It has been marked by no sensational development and will be marked by none.

"While it is a subject for congratulations that this upward movement can be recorded, it may be recalled on the other hand that considerably over a year ago it was stated that our resources, if labor and material were made available, would enable us to build 3,000,000 tons yearly, or twice what has been built in the last twelve months. The truth is that the output of 3,000,000 tons yearly is impossible so long as the present shortage of labor continues, and long before the supply of skilled and unskilled workmen could be made good the demand for more material would have to be increased.

"We have almost reached the point when ship construction in this country balances British shipping destruction by the enemy, but we have arrears of something approaching 4,000,000 tons to make good.

"It is understood that changes in the organisation of the Controller's Department will take place almost immediately, and that it has been decided again to select a naval officer for the post of Third Sea Lord. The Admiralty will remain responsible for naval and merchant shipping construction. In other words, Lord Pirrie, nominally acting under the Admiralty, although not at present a member of the board, will carry out the duties of Controller General of shipping construction in merchant ships building, while the Third Sea Lord in the position of Controller of the Navy, will be responsible for naval vessels. In these circumstances, Alan Anderson's period of useful service at the Admiralty, (as Controller of Naval Construction,) will come to a close."

## JAPANESE AVIATOR KILLED

### Sergeant Kobayaski Jumps 9,000 Feet In Fight On West Front

Paris, June 21.—Sergeant Kobayaski, the Japanese aviator in the French service, has been killed in an aerial battle.

He was fighting against a number of enemies when his machine was set on fire by an incendiary bullet. He jumped from his airplane at the height of about 9,000 feet and fell behind the French lines.

# Former Star Football Players Of Harvard Ensigns In Navy

Four men, who a few years ago were the stars of Harvard's crack gridiron teams, are now ensigns in Uncle Sam's Navy. The men are (from left to right) Tom Enright, William Murray, Eddie Casey and Harry Dadmun. They were cadets at the Harvard Naval Training School and were recently given their commissions.

# U. S. STEEL WAR TAX OF $233,456,000 PAID

### Greatest Impost In History Turned Over To The Treasury Second Week In April

New York, June 13.—The United States Steel Corporation's Federal income and excess profits tax bill of approximately $233,465,000, the largest ever paid by an American corporation, and probably the greatest in history, has been settled in full. Payment was made, in fact, in the second week of April, when Treastry certificates of indebtedness for an estimated total of $230,000,000 were turned in to the various collectors of Internal Revenue, and the balance was paid in cash. By anticipating the due date two months and taking advantage of the discount at the rate of 3 percent per year from the day of payment to June 15, which was allowed by the Treasury Department, the corporation saved $1,172,325.

The way in which the management handled the great transaction brought into operation new facilities afforded by the Federal Reserve Banks. The corporation bought at various times last year treasury certificates for the purpose of using them in the tax payment. Part of these were accumulated by the various subsidiary concerns, located in nearly all the Federal Reserve districts, but the great bulk were held by the parent corporation in New York. When it was decided to deposit them, the Steel Corporation's executives hesitated at mailing millions of dollars worth of Government paper to the thirty-odd subsidiaries which had taxes to meet, because of the risk of loss in transit. It was finally decided to seek authority for a single operation, grouping the transactions together.

Richard Trimble, Treasurer of the corporation, wrote to the treasury department asking if it were possible for the certificates at New York to be deposited with the local Federal Reserve Bank, which could allocate the payments due the Internal Revenue Districts, where the subsidiaries were located, acting through the other reserve banks. Permission was received and the certificates were delivered to the Reserve Bank in this city. The next step was a notification from the reserve bank here to the other banks that the payments in behalf of the subsidiaries had been made. The revenue collectors in the reserve districts were informed of the transaction, and bookkeeping entries rounded out the record of the liquidation of the tax bill.

The final date for filing income tax returns was April 1, but the Steel Corporation, because of new tax rulings which developed near the close of the month, received an extension of two weeks to complete the statement. In seeking the most economical method of meeting the Government's requirements, the management had the choice of securing the 3 percent discount by immediate payment or of holding the Treasury certificates until the last moment for the sake of the 4 percent interest which the certificates bore. The original interpretation of the law by the Bureau of Internal Revenue provided that the saving to a taxpayer through the discount privilege should be considered as income and taxed accordingly. Before the corporation arranged to meet the payment, however, this ruling was reversed and the proceeds of the discount was made tax free. The interest on the certificates was taxable and would have been put in the highest graduated class of earnings under the tax law, subject to a 60 percent impost, in the cases of a number of the subsidiary companies at least.

Figuring the amount of certificates held by the corporation at $230,000,000, the 3 percent discount on them was equal to about $1,150,000. The interest on the certificates for two months at 4 percent would have been approximately $1,533,000, but of this 60 percent or $919,800, would have been taken by the Government as an additional tax, leaving a net return of $613,200. These totals show clearly enough why it was to the corporation's advantage to anticipate the tax date.

## TELLS OF GERMAN TORTURE

### Escaped American Soldier Says They Wouldn't Let Him Sleep

Chicago, June 21.—A cablegram to The Chicago Daily News from Junius B. Wood, correspondent with the American Army, tells what is called "a marvelous story of eight days as a prisoner of the Germans in front of Belleau Wood," as related by Private James A. Donohue of Buffalo, N. Y., who returned to his company yesterday. The despatch says in part:

"Whether he was really a prisoner or his story was invented to cover his protracted absence, Donohue showed the effects of a terrible experience. His nerves were shattered, and fits of trembling alternated with periods of dozing as he was answering questions.

"Donohue said that on the second night at the front, when the line was advancing through the woods, he ran into five men, one of whom hit him over the head. When he recovered he was before a German officer.

"'How many Americans are there over there?' the officer asked.

"'Thirty-two divisions of Americans and forty divisions of French,' Donohue replied.

"'Ach! Schwein, schwein!' said the officer.

"'Then they gave me the boot,' said Donohue. 'They marched me back a long time, and every time they passed a detachment they gave me the "once over," and said: "Ach, Americans! Schwein, schwein!" Every time I tried to sleep that night they gave me the boot. The next morning they handed me an axe, and, without giving me any breakfast, started me cutting brush to camouflage gun emplacements, which the Germans were building.

"'About noon they gave me soup and black bread to eat of a quality to drive a man crazy. A man sat in front of me eating cheese and bread and drinking something that looked like coffee, just to tantalise me. On the second night, whenever I fell asleep they gave me the boot and moved me to another place. Suddenly they started and kicked me so much that I could not keep track of day or night.

"'I decided to take a chance of escaping, and every time they changed sentries I kept close watch. On the last night I watched till the sentry nodded. I rolled closer and he never moved. I picked up part of a pick handle, but it was no good. Then I felt around and found the part with the pick on it and hit him on the head with the pick. He did not let a sound or a grunt out of him. I started right away then.'"

## BASEBALL NONESSENTIAL

Chicago, June 21.—President Ban Johnson of the American League expressed surprise today when informed about the new regulations issued to draft boards by Provost Marshal Gen. Crowder, placing baseball and other sports among the occupations classed as nonessential.

"I cannot understand the statement the game is nonproductive when the two major leagues will deliver to the Government a war tax in the neighborhood of $300,000," said Mr. Johnson.

"The ball players, umpires, club stockholders and officials have bought more than $8,000,000 of Liberty bonds and have subscribed thousands upon thousands of dollars for the Red Cross and other war charities. Where is there another class of men earning so much for the Government?"

# SENT GRENADIERS TO STOP OUR TROOPS

### German Prisoner Wrote Of American Success And His Regiment's Hope For A Rest

With the American Army in France, June 21, (Associated Press.)—Just why the formidable German 28th Division was placed in front of the American troops northwest of Chateau-Thierry, and also why a prize regiment of that division is now in the front line, is shown by a letter taken from a prisoner, Grenadier Landauer, of the 110th Grenadier Regiment, to his relatives in Germany, on June 10. The letter read:

"As far as my health is concerned, I am faring well—and that is the most important thing. We are again in the front line because the American division opposite us has achieved some success and we, as a model division, are to make good this loss.

"At the present moment, we are lying in reserve in a small wood where we have made dugouts and furnished them with all sorts of stuff from a nearby inn. Of course, we are getting all sorts of knocks from the enemy artillery which, especially at night, shoots at us accurately.

"Up to now everything has gone pretty well, but we hope to be relieved soon and get some rest. If one has been for more than fourteen days in this mixup, one has had more than sufficient.

"For the present, I am still in good spirits, and even if one does lose one's head at times one must pull one's self together again. Better times will come and then all the thousand sorrows that now oppress us will be forgotten. I have heard with joy that no harm came to you through the acts of enemy aviators."

Home letters taken from other prisoners said that the writers were safe, notwithstanding the raids by the Allied aviators.

One letter mentioned the recent raid on Karlsruhe, and after describing the result in killed and wounded and the property damage, said: "These rascals waited until Corpus Christi Day had passed."

Another letter said: "Of course, the bombs fell before our air defenses began to operate—as usual."

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# IN U. S. TO PREPARE FOR TEST FLIGHT ACROSS ATLANTIC

### General Brancker, With Expert British Pilots, Proposes Trial For September

### CONFIDENT IT CAN BE DONE

### Hopes To Pave Way For Delivery Of American Machines Under Their Own Power

Washington, June 21.—The project for military airplane flights across the Atlantic is not only now considered feasible and possible in high military circles, but will be attempted this year, probably about September.

This became known definitely today when Major Gen. William Brancker of the British Royal Air Force, who is Controller General of British Air Equipment and a member of the new British Air Council, and who has just come to Washington to represent the British Air Council, said that the enterprise of a flight across the Atlantic should be undertaken as soon as possible and indicated his belief that it would be accomplished this year. General Brancker said he saw no reason why a large number of airplanes should not be sent over the Atlantic next year to be delivered under their own power, and thus meet part of the difficulty of ship shortage in the transportation of airplanes to the fighting front.

In response to questions whether he knew of any air pilots willing to undertake such a flight, General Brancker replied:

"I have with me three British pilots who are willing to make the trial. You might say there are four that I know of, as I am myself willing to join in the trial. It is an enterprise that must be carried out as soon as possible. Once this has been established, America's output of big bombing machines can proceed to Europe by air, and so save the shipping that is so invaluable for other purposes. This may seem a wild statement, but we must remember that in 1914 the flight of the English Channel was considered a wonderful and dangerous performance. There is no reason why a considerable number of big airplanes and seaplanes should not cross the Atlantic during next Summer, and the sooner that a pioneer proves the flight not only to be possible but comparatively safe, the better can the wonderful resources of America be employed."

**Favors British Machine**

General Brancker expressed his conviction that such a flight could be made this year with a seaplane equipped with the British type of Rolls-Royce motor, and that the most practicable route would be from Newfoundland to the Azores, then to Portugal and the British Isles or France. General Brancker said the British Government was considering the project seriously and endeavoring to bring about its accomplishment. General Brancker was asked whether the matter had been brougt to the attention of the American Government, and replied in the affirmative.

Secretary Baker indicated his approval of what General Brancker had said in favor of attempting a transatlantic flight this year.

"It is a very daring and tempting speculation and anything that the War Department can do to help to materialise it will be done," said the Secretary of War.

General Brancker expressed the hope that it would be a joint Anglo-American project, in which the personnel for the first voyage might be about evenly divided between the military air forces of the two nations. He said also that there should be about four passengers carried by the plane making the flight, an engineer, a navigator, and a relief of pilots.

"It is not advanced as a spectacular performance," said Gen. Brancker, "but as a most serious and important matter worthy of the highest consideration."

General Brancker thought the enterprise could be carried through with motors of 750 horse power, capable of forty hours' flight. The motors should be capable, he said, of eighty-five miles an hour, and, when favored by winds, the seaplane should have an added speed of ten to fifteen miles an hour.

## WOUNDED SOON RESTORED

### More Than 80 Percent Return To Duty Inside Of A Month

Washington, June 12.—More than 80 percent of the men wounded in France are able to return to duty in three or four weeks, Major General Gorgas announces.

"As a result of the studies at the front," says the Surgeon General's statement, "methods have been developed whereby more than 80 percent of the wounded, who orginally remained at the military hospitals for months, are now cured and returned to the forces in three or four weeks. In order that army surgeons stationed at camps, and other military hospitals in this country may thoroughly understand the latest treatment of war wounds, the Army Medical Department has had established special classes of instruction to which are sent selected officers who, on completion of their courses, return to their own hospitals and instruct other surgeons in these methods.

"The earliest possible information of changes of treatment are sent to the Surgeon General's office from the American Expeditionary Forces, and these, in turn, are immediately transmitted through the classes and, by means of moving pictures, lantern slides, and pamphlets to every surgeon, who will come into contact with these wounds either at home or at the front."

## Blinded Anzac's Sight Restored By American Surgeon

SIGNALLER SKEYHILL

This photo of Signaller Thomas Skeyhill, an Anzac veteran who was blinded at Gallipoli three years ago, was taken after his release from a Washington hospital, where a successful operation restored his sight. He arrived in America a few months ago with two crippled comrades to lecture throughout the country in aid of the Red Cross. He immediately offered his services to the British Government and will return to the battle line with the Anzacs.

# BULGARIANS NOW FEAR AMERICANS IN THE WAR

### Sofia Paper Suppressed For Hinting At Defeat Through Our Aid To Allies

Paris, June 21.—According to La Liberte's Geneva correspondent, who quotes despatches received from Sofia, the journal Mir of May 27, was suppressed by the military authorities because of a sensational article which was inspired by the strength of the American Army in the war. The article said in part:

"We have had enough of war in our country, which has not ceased for three years to pay with its blood and all its resources, political as well as military. Situations have completely changed, and they will cause radical modifications in the international situation."

The newspaper added that the alliance with the Central Powers was not profitable to Bulgaria except in case of certain victory, whereas the Bulgarians today must face another perspective. The Americans were referred to, though not named, in the final paragraph of the article, which follows:

"The equilibrium depends upon the new factors which have entered the struggle, and this change in the situation is of paramount importance for small peoples, above all for the Balkan populations."

# LACK OF GERMAN HELP IRRITATES AUSTRIANS

### Berlin Press In Turn Shows Ill Feeling Over Need Of Depleting Scanty Supplies

By George Renwick
(*New York Times*)

Amsterdam, June 20.—Today at all street corners in Vienna notices were posted up making known to the public a reduction of the bread ration to ninety grams daily. The whole press regards the matter as one of the utmost seriousness, and insists on Germany and Hungary coming to Austria's help.

The latest news from Vienna is that Premier von Seidler has declared that both countries are going to do what they can to assist; however, there is a Wolff Bureau announcement that Germany can do nothing and a telegram to the Austrian Government from the Mayor of Budapest declaring that as Hungary has also reduced her rations and is without reserves she can despatch no help. The Hungarian Food Dictator sends his sympathy.

The situation in the Austrian capital is made more serious by the fact that, as the Mayor has announced that no more potatoes can be distributed after this week, there appears to be considerable feeling in Austria against Germany. The Vienna correspondent of the Berliner Tageblatt gives the cause of this. He says that Germany recently agreed to provide Austria with sufficient cereals for the military and civilians, either from her own supply or from those of the Ukraine or Rumania. For the last week, however, the German supply has been in arrears to the extent of 2,000 wagons.

The Vienna Arbeiter Zeitung prints a strong appeal to the working classes to remain tranquil, though it declares that the Socialist Party can take no responsibility for what may occur.

The German press has little sympathy to give to starving Austria in her ordeal. Vienna, says the Kreuz-Zeitung, "is eating her beloved cakes, while Germany has difficulty in getting bread," and it waxes sarcastic about "Germany always having to help."

The Tagliche Rundschau reproaches Austria with having been behind time in taking the steps demanded by the situation, and bids her appeal to her Hungarian and Czech friends because "for two and one-half years Germany has been living on a minimum of necessaries."

Early reports as to the condition of the harvest in West Germany have been received here. They depict a by no means rosy state of affairs. The weather played havoc with many things. Buckwheat in many places was destroyed by the recent frosts, and potatoes suffered too; as for fruit, the cherry crop is a complete failure, and pear and apple trees will yield little. A caterpillar pest laid whole fields of vegetables to waste.

Cattle herds are constantly decreasing, owing to the bad grass crop caused by lack of fertiliser and labor. Cereal crops are good in certain districts, but by no means brilliant.

# AMERICANS TO OPEN NEW BANK IN CHINA

### Corporation Organised Here With Capital Of $2,000,000 And Surplus Of $500,000

### PLANS BRANCHES IN SIBERIA

### Guaranty Trust Company A Leading Stockholder In Asia Banking Corporation

New York, June 13.—The Guaranty Trust Company of New York announced yesterday that arrangements had been made for the establishment of an American bank in China. A corporation to be known as the Asia Banking Corporation, has been organised under the laws of New York, with a capital of $2,000,000 and a surplus of $500,000, all of which has been subscribed. Among the stockholders in the new company besides the Guaranty Trust are the Mercantile Bank of the Americas, the Anglo, London, and Paris National Bank of San Francisco, The First National Bank of Portland, Ore., and the National Bank of Commerce of Seattle, Wash. A few other institutions interested in foreign trade will be added to the list of stockholders.

The corporation proposes to engage in international and foreign banking in China, in the dependencies and insular possessions of the United States, and ultimately in Siberia. Its principal business will be carried on in the Far East. The head office will be in New York. An agency will most probably be established in San Francisco, and a central branch in Shanghai, where it is proposed to locate the general manager of the Far Eastern business. Present plans contemplate the future establishment of other branches in Hankow, Peking, Tientsin, Harbin, and Vladivostok. As soon as the Russian situation clears the corporation will be ready to establish itself in Russia and Siberia, or to affiliate itself with old or new Russian banks.

Transactions between this country and the Far East are at present being financed largely through agencies of foreign institutions and by the International Banking Corporation, which is affiliated with the National City Bank. Those responsible for the organisation of the new company declare that the increase in trade between the United States and the Far East makes greater banking facilities necessary and justifies the establishment of American banks and investment companies for this purpose.

The Capital Issues Committee of the War Finance Corporation has approved the issue of the capital stock of the Asia Banking Corporation, the position being taken that the investment of capital in this enterprise does not mean a diversion of capital for new purposes, since a large amount of the business proposed to be transacted is now being conducted by American banks with their own reserves through their correspondent banks. There will be no public offerings of the stock.

## A WORD TO ONE WOMAN.

### An Example to Follow.

If you are the woman to whom this is addressed, you will recognise yourself in the following description. The message and the offer are for you, be you woman or girl.

This woman is tired. She never has all the abounding energy which she envies in others. She has cold feet; they keep her awake. In the morning she is loth to get up. Sleep has not refreshed her. Her appetite is poor; and she often suffers in more ways than anyone realises. She would sometimes take a day in bed if she could; occasionally she is obliged to. Her system is debilitated, and she sees no prospect of better health.

She need not endure this misery. Thousands of women know what relief from pain and an outlook of ill-health, and what new life to every part of the system Dr. Williams' pink pills for pale people give women and girls. They have felt the new blood which these pills send coursing through their veins, and the new health tingling in their systems. If you recognise yourself in the above description, start a course of Dr. Williams' pink pills, and join the ranks of the women they have helped.

A reporter has interviewed the wife of an instructor on one of His Majesty's warships, Mrs. Elizabeth Parkins, who resides at 90, Glendower Road, Pounds, Plymouth. In the course of conversation she told a tale worth noting. "Several years ago," said Mrs. Parkins, "I suffered from a severe illness.

"For seven months I was under medical care, feeling weaker and weaker every day. I could not eat or sleep, while my limbs ached so fearfully that I couldn't bear to move them.

"I also had fainting fits, going off at the least exertion.

"I tried everything that it was possible to try," continued Mrs. Parkins, "but nothing seemed any good. One day I picked up a paper and in it read about Dr. Williams' pink pills. I decided to try them and began a course. After taking one bottle I noticed that my breathing was better; also I could enjoy food.

"Gradually I began to get stronger. Day by day my health improved, and in a short time I had recovered sufficiently to make a journey to the north of England.

"I persevered steadily with the pills while away, and when I returned in six months to Devonport my friends did not recognise me. I was a new woman, and better in health than I had ever been since I was a girl. I owe my present good health, if not my life, to Dr. Williams' pink pills."

You cannot do better, if your health is low, than to start a course of Dr. Williams' pink pills for pale people without delay. These pills are stocked by chemists, and are also obtainable from the China Office of the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., 96 Szechuen Road, Shanghai, $1.50 for a bottle, $8.00 for 6 bottles, post free.

FREE.—There is much useful information in the little handbook, "Plain Talks," offered free to lady readers who send a postcard request for a copy to the above address.


GUARD AGAINST PRICKLY HEAT BY USING LIFEBUOY SOAP

ROYAL DISINFECTANT

SCIENTIFIC EYE-TESTING 英大馬路勞合路口 中國精益眼鏡公司

Precise Duplicating Fine Repairing

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ACCURATE LENS GRINDING

Toric and Kryptok Lenses, Sun-glasses, Protection Goggles & Everything Optical

Special rate to Doctor's prescriptions

Fire Bells Are Ringing!

—and Mr. Knott Insured says: "Maybe they are going to my house, and I haven't taken out that policy."

We Write Fire Insurance

FIRE BURGLARY MOTOR CAR

Better see us before it happens

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Prime American Coke Tin Plate

We have to offer the above best quality Tin Plate in all standard sizes from 90-pound base to 155-pound base.

We also offer Terne Plates, Black Plates and Lacquered Tin Plates.

We can furnish them for immediate delivery out of New York stock, strapped for Export.

Machinery and Metals Sales Company

Cable "Machinery Metalsales" W. C. Wickersham Gen. Manager for China Phone Central 3240

15 NANKING ROAD. New York Office 42 Broadway

Coolness - Comfort for a Lifetime

G-E FANS

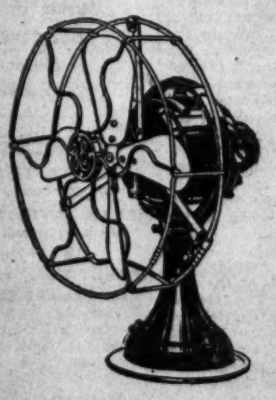
For Home, Office, and Shop

1918 STOCKS

G-E Fans will last a lifetime and are the most popular and widely sold electric fans in the world. This widespread use is based on

Quality

The first successful electric fan was made by the G-E Company, and they have been responsible for its principal developments.



Sturdiness of construction, perfect integrity of materials and parts, rigid care in manufacture, all assure a lifetime of satisfactory service.

Plain and Oscillating Desk and Bracket Fans, Plain and Ornamental Ceiling Fans, Exhaust Fans

All sizes and voltages — At uniform and moderate prices from

Leading Electrical Dealers

or from

Andersen, Meyer & Co., Ltd.

1a Yuen Ming Yuen Road, Shanghai. Telephone 778

Tientsin, Peking, Kalgan, Harbin, Tsinan, Urga, Changsha, Hankow, Canton, Hongkong, Vladivostok.

## Piece Goods And Yarn

In their report for week ending July 19, Messrs. Ilbert and Co. write as follows:

The week's trade offers very little to comment upon, being confined to a small but steady business with the Yangtsze ports and a few scattered orders from the North. Buying is being done on the most cautious and restricted lines, usually on immediate cash terms, and the quantities handled are therefore unimportant, while values are little if at all affected. At this season of the year there is usually a disposition to buy ahead in anticipation of autumn requirements, but this is now totally absent owing to the instability of the political situation and the uncertain outlook for the future. For the time being there appears to be an armistice of sorts along the Yangtsze, and no doubt as long as this continues trade of the present meagre description will be possible, but no material expansion can be looked for until the country is cleared of its present political incubus.

Grey Shirtings 8⅛ lbs. The following sales are reported for the River Ports:—Nine Boys at Tls. 2.85, Tiger and Ring at Tls. 4.75, Blue Elephant at Tls. 4.60 and Blue Two Horses at Tls. 4.55.. Austion chops firm.

7 lbs.—Small sales for Hankow are returned in Peacock at Tls. 2.85 and Blue Horse at Tls. 2.85. Auctions steady.

9 lbs. to 11 lbs.—A slight demand from Tientsin and Hankow has resulted in business being done in Nine Boys at Tls. 5.85, Red Cock at Tls. 5.80 and Soldier C at Tls. 5.75. Auction prices firm.

12 lbs.—Business is reported for Chefoo in Wild Soldier at Tls. 7.75 and General at Tls. 7.50 Auction chops steady.

White Shirtings.—Our market has been steady and last week's prices well maintained. The sales reported are as follows: Blue Round Dragon at Tls. 9.25, Vase No. 600 at Tls. 9.05, Vase No. 500 at Tls. 8.75, Large School at Tls. 7.85, Flower No. 2 at Tls. 7.75, Flower No. 3 at Tls. 7.55, Nine Boys at Tls. 7.50, Old Man at 7.45, Flower No. 4 at Tls. 7.35 and Rich Man at Tls. 5.95. Auction values steady.

Jeans.—30 yds.—The following small sales for Newchwang and Tientsin are reported:. Three Stags Heads at Tls. 6.25, Three Eagles at Tls. 6.15 and Green Round Stag at Tls. 4.15.

40 yds.—We are advised of the following sales for Wuhu and Tientsin: Three Stags Heads at Tls. 8.25 and Three Eagles at Tls. 8.15. Market steady.

American Cotton Flannel.—One transaction is reported in Tremont at Tls. 10,00.

Dyed and Fancy Cottons.—The hardening tendency of our market has been maintained and the market closes steady to firm all, round, but with only a small business doing.

Local Drills and Sheetings.—A moderate business in locally made cloths has been transacted at quite steady prices. Details of sales are as follows:

Drills.—12 lbs.—Three Rabbits at Tls. 5.05.

13 lbs.—Eagle and Tiger at Tls. 5.40, Two Tigers at Tls. 5.45.

14 lbs.—Man and Pagoda at Tls. 6.05.

15 lbs.—Stag and Stork at Tls. 6.45.

15½ lbs.—Man and Horse at Tls. 6.65.

16 lbs.—Five Sycee at Tls. 7.00.

Sheetings.—12 lbs.—Single Tiger at Tls. 5.10.

14 lbs.—Three Horses at Tls. 6.05.

15 lbs.—Four Horses at Tls. 6.45.

16 lbs.—Five Horse Heads at Tls. 6.90 and Five Horses at Tls. 6.85.

Cotton.—There is not much change to report on the rates for the local stable our market, however, remains fairly steady. Quotatioes are more or less nominal and may be reported as follows: Tungchow Tls. 37.00 to Tls. 36.00, Steam Ginned Tls. 35.50, Ordinary Shanghai Tls. 35.50 to Tls. 35.00, Ningpo Cotton at Tls. 33.40, Hankow qualities are rather easier, Shensi grades being sold at Tls. 35.50 to Tls. 34.75. New Season's Cotton for delivery October and November is reported at Tls. 32.50, Tls. 32.00 for both Steam Ginned and Shanghai and Tls. 34.00 to Tls. 33.80 for Tungchow.

Cotton quotations on the Liverpool market are cabled by Reuter as follow: Good Middling American at 22.67d., Egyptian Sakellaridi, 29.40d. and F. M. G. Bengal at 17.06d. per lb.

Local Yarn.—Prices for local spinnings show an improvement of about two to four taels per bale, market closing steady at the advance. Sales are reported as follows:

10's—400 Bales Soochow Mill at Tls. 131.00, 150 Bales Chelin at Tls. 127.00 to Tls. 128.00.

12's—250 Bales Nine Man and Tiger at Tls. 138.00 to Tls. 139.50.

14's—300 Bales Four Hee at Tls. 141.00 to Tls. 142.00.

16's—300 Bales Globe at Tls. 145.00.

20's—700 Bales Five Men at Tls. 158.00 to Tls. 161.00, 300 bales Man and Goats at Tls. 157.00, 200 Bales Three Joss at Tls. 156.00, 200 Bales Wedding at Tls. 158.00, 300 Bales Globe at Tls. 154.50.

Indian Yarn.—The market shows a firmer tendency all round and prices have advanced a further two taels per bale. Details of sales are as follows:

No. 6's.—400 Bales Lighthouse at Tls. 109.00.

No. 10's.—75 bales Central India at Tls. 142.00, 25 bales Currimbhoy Ring at Tls. 143.50, 100 bales Connaught at Tls. 140.00, 100 bales Tea Carrier at Tls. 137.00, 150 bales Jubilee Ring at Tls. 129.00 to Tls. 131.00, 150 bales Phoenix Tls. 138.00 to Tls. 140.00, 100 bales Sorab at Tls. 135.00, 100 bales Textile at Tls. 138.00 to Tls. 140.00, 175 bales Tricumdass Ring at Tls. 143.00.

Japanese Yarn.—Prices have made a further slight advance with the following sales reported:

No. 16's—300 bales Fukushima at Tls. 152.50, 200 bales Kurashiki at Tls. 151.00, 100 bales Setizu at Tls. 148.00

No. 20's.—500 bales Kishiwada at Tls. 165.50.

## Share Market

Messrs. J. P. Bisset and Co., report for week ending July 13, says:

The outstanding feature of the week's business has been the rapid advance of Shanghai Docks and Oriental Cottons. The former rose smartly after the declaration of the Directors' recommendation regarding the disposal of the annual profits which includes a dividend of Tls. 14. Rates touched Tls. 144 cash and closed firm. Orientals closed in strong demand and it is stated that business has been done at as high as Tls. 60 cash. It is rumored that the cause of this rapid appreciation is the existence of heavy short sales for September Settlement. However that may be there is no doubt that the purchase enquiry is strong and well maintained. All Insurance stocks are firm and in demand at increased rates on last quotation. Rubbers remain dull although there is as usual some enquiry for lots at bargain prices.

### U. K. METAL MARKET

*Reuter's Service*

London, July 16.—Today's metal prices were:

| | £ | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Standard Copper G. M. B. f. o. b. (Nominal)..... | 122 | 5 | 0 |
| American Electrolytic 99 90% Copper f. o. b..... | 137 | 0 | 0 |
| Lead L. B. c.i.f. per ton... | Nominal | | |
| Soft Lead "Spanish" f.o.b (nett) ..... | 29 | 0 | 0 |
| Quicksilver, Second hand Ex Warehouse f.o.b. (1/-extra in flask)..... | Nominal | | |
| Muntz Metal, f.o.b. London or Liverpool (less ½%) ..... | Nominal | | |
| Standard Tin (cash) ..... | 364 | 10 | 0 |
| Spelter (ordy soft) f.o.b. | 52 | 0 | 0 |
| Galvanised Sheets 24 Gauge f.o.b..... | 26 | 5 | 0 |
| Standard Tin (3 months) | 364 | 10 | 0 |

### COMMERCIAL CABLES

*Reuter's Service*

London, July 16.—Today's prices, rates and deliveries were:

| | |
|---|---|
| Consols 2½% for a-c..... | 56d. |
| Cheques on London at Paris .....Fr. | 27.16½ |
| T. T. on London at New York ..... G. | $4.76½ |
| Bar Silver (spot) ..... | 48 11/16d. |
| Bank of England Rate of Discount ..... | 5% |
| Market Rate of Discount... | 3½% |
| Cotton; Egyptian Fully Good Fair Sakellarides.. | 29.98 |
| Cotton; M. G. Fine Scinde and Bengal ..... | 17.13 |
| Cotton; Good Middling Americans ..... | 22.67 |
| Plantation Rubber August (paid) ..... | 2s. 2¾d. |
| Deliveries China Silk..... | 61 Bales |
| Deliveries Canton Silk..... | 19 ,, |
| Deliveries Japan Silk .....372 | ,, |

## *Shipping Items*

The C.N. s.s. Shengking left Tientsin for Chefoo, Weihaiwei and Shanghai on Thursday.

The C.H. s.s. Suiyang left Hongkong for Shanghai on Thursday.

The I.-C. s.s. Suiwo left Hankow for Shanghai on Thursday.

The C.N. s.s. Chungking left Hankow for Shanghai on Thursday.

The H.O. s.s. Tehhsing left Hankow for Shanghai on Thursday.

The N.K.K. s.s. Tafoe Maru left Hankow for Shanghai on Thursday.

The C.M. s.s. Hwahia left Hankow for Shanghai on Friday.

The C.N. s.s. Ngankin left Hankow for Shanghai on Friday.

The C.M. s.s. Kiangyu left Hankow for Shanghai yesterday.

The N.K.K. s.s. Taiee Maru left Hankow for Shanghai yesterday.

The C.N. s.s. Kaifong will leave Hongkong for Shanghai today.

The C.N. s.s. Shuntien will leave Tientsin for Chefoo, Weihaiwei and Shanghai today.

The I.-C. s.s. Kutwo will leave Hankow for Shanghai today.

The I.-C. s.s Tuckwo will leave Hankow for Shanghai tomorrow.

The C.N. s.s. Tatung will leave Hankow for Shanghai tomorrow.

The H. O. s.s. Changon will leave Hankow for Shanghai tomorrow.

The N.K.K. s.s. Suiyang Maru will leave Hankow for Shanghai tomorrow.

The N.Y.K. s.s. Kumano Maru (Osaka-Shanghai Line), with mails, left Moji for Shanghai on Friday, and may be expected to arrive at Mail Wharf today, about 1 p.m.

### Sailed from Shanghai

| | |
|---|---|
| **For London, etc.** | |
| Kaga Maru | May 31 |
| Hirano Maru | June 25 |
| Yokohama Maru | June 18 |
| Tamba Maru | July 5 |
| Kamakura Maru | July 8 |
| **For San Francisco** | |
| Colombia | June 22 |
| China | June 24 |
| Tenyo Maru | June 27 |
| Vondel | July 4 |
| Rindjani | July 16 |
| Shinyo Maru | July 19 |
| Venezuela | July 20 |
| **For Seattle** | |
| Fushimi Maru | June 16 |
| Kashima Maru | June 30 |
| **For Tacoma:** | |
| Arabia Maru | June 12 |
| Africa Maru | June 17 |
| **For Vancouver** | |
| Empress of Japan | July 20 |
| **For Marseilles** | |
| Saigon Maru | July 1 |
| Shokwa Maru | July 16 |

## THE CHINA PRESS MAIL SCHEDULE

SUNDAY, JULY 21, 1918

| Date and Destination | Per | Chi. | Br. | USA | Rus. | Jap. | Reg |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Today** | | | | | | | |
| Weihaiwei, Chefoo & Tientsin | Tungchow | 9.00 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 8.30 |
| River Ports .. .. .. .. | Train & Str. | 21.00 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 21.00 |
| Peking and T'tsin (Every day | Train | .. | 17.00 | .. | .. | .. | 17.00 |
| T'tsin (Daily except Sunday) | | .. | 15.00 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| **Tomorrow** | | | | | | | |
| Hongkong .. .. . | | | 17.00 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Hongkong and Canton .. .. | Sinkiang | 21.00 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 21.00 |
| River Ports.. .. .. .. .. | Train & Str. | 21.00 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 21.00 |
| Hankow.. .. .. .. .. .. | | .. | 17.00 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Ningpo .. .. .. .. .. | | | 15.00 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Newchwang .. .. .. .. .. | Tungwah | 21.00 | | | | | 21.00 |
| Chefoo and Tientsin .. .. . | Taishun | 21.00 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 21.00 |
| **Tuesday, July 23.** | | | | | | | |
| Weihaiwei, Chefoo & Tientsin | Shengking | 14.00 | 13.30 | .. | .. | .. | 13.30 |
| Swatow .. .. .. .. | Tamsui | 10.00 | 9.30 | .. | .. | .. | 9.30 |
| River Ports .. .. .. .. | Train & Str. | 21.00 | | | | | 21.00 |
| Tsingtao & Dalny .. .. .. . | Sakaki maru | 9.30 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 8.00 |
| Weihaiwei, Chefoo & Tientsin | Koonshing | 21.00 | .. | | | .. | 21.00 |
| Newchwang.. .. .. .. .. . | Esang | 10.00 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 9.30 |
| Manila direct .. .. .. .. .. | Nanking | 15.00 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 14.30 |
| Japan Ports .. .. .. | Kumano mart | 18.00 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 17.00 |
| **Wednesday, July 24.** | | | | | | | |
| Amoy, Hongkong and Canton | Suiyang | 21.00 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 21.00 |
| Weihaiwei, Chefoo & Tientsin | | .. | 13.30 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Amoy and Hongkong .. .. . | | .. | 17.00 | .. | .. | .. | .. |

Mails for Hankow close every day at 11.30 a.m. and 9 p.m. Registration at 11.30 a.m. and 8.30 p.m. and for Peking and Tientsin every day at 3 p.m. Registration at 5 p.m. at the Russian Post Office.


**"Kavkas Mercury & Vostochnoe" Ltd.**

WAREHOUSING, INSURANCE AND TRANSPORT OF GOODS WITH ADVANCES.

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HEAD OFFICE IN PETROGRAD.

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M. A. MORDUCOVITCH, Manager.

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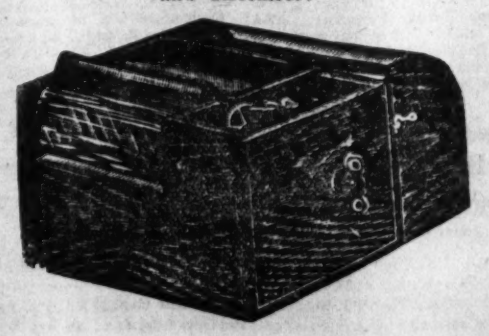
**Buy Fly Traps**

Get rid of the flies and save yourself from germs and discomfort



All traps purchased from us will be repaired free of charge excepting broken springs, for which the small charge of replacing same will be made.

Price **$4.00** each

**TAKATA & Co.**

SOLE AGENTS

Telephone **2472**

**Makes Them Bright and New Again**

Furniture of all kinds, as well as floors and interior woodwork, can be given a handsome finish—usually in one operation—with Patton's Oriental Varnish Stain. No wonder wise housewives feel that they simply couldn't "keep house" without a can of

**Patton's Oriental Varnish Stain**

You'll find a dozen uses for it without half looking. Shabby chairs, badly scratched chiffoniers, marred tables—may easily be made new-looking again!

Patton's Varnish Stain is a perfect combination of varnish and stain. It dries over night and can be used over old varnish or over paint by preparing the surface with a can of the ground coat.

We carry it in all sizes from ½ pints to gallons.

Estimates Free of Charge on Application to

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PAINT CONTRACTING DEPT.

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*Real Estate--Architects--Insurance*

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Land For Sale, in the International and French Settlements. Suitable for schools, factories or residences.

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*Your Cup of Tea Should Be China QUALITY Tea*

FLOWER BASKET BRAND

Sold by all Grocers

THE CHINA TEA CO., LTD.

SHANGHAI

**"Commander"** is original—therefore it cannot be compared with any cigarette you have tried.

**"Commander"** is mild—it has unusual flavor—its larger size is distinctive.

**"Commander"** must be smoked to be appreciated. Try them—buy a tin of fifty, or a packet of twenty at your dealers.

**Westminster Tobacco Co., Ltd.**

# FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL NEWS

## Exchange and Bullion

Shanghai, July 20, 1918.

**Money and Bullion**

Sovereigns: buying rate,
@ 4/8½=Tls. 4.35
@ exch. 72.5=Mex. $5.84

Gold Dollars: Bank buying rate,
@ 112½=Tls. $9.09
@ 72.5=Mex. $122.89

Mex. Dollars: Market Rate: 72.125
S'hai Gold Bars: 978 touch Tls. 285
Copper Cash ..... per tael 1825
Native Interest ..... .96

**Latest London Quotations**

Bar Silver ..... 48 3/16d.
Bank Rate of Discount ..... 5%
Market Rate of Discount:—
3 m-s. ..... %
4 m-s. ..... %
6 m-s. ..... %
Exchange on Shanghai, 60 d-s.
Ex. Paris on London ....Fr. 27.25
Ex. N. Y. on London ....T.T. $4.76½
Consols ..... 5 —

**Exchange Opening Quotations**

London ..... T.T. 4/8½
London ..... Demand 4/8½
India ..... T.T. 314½
Paris ..... T.T. 643
Paris ..... Demand 646
New York ..... T.T. 112
New York ..... Demand 112½
Hongkong ..... T.T. 70
Japan ..... T.T. 47½
Batavia ..... T.T. 214

**Banks Buying Rates**

London ..... 4 m/s. Cdts. 4/10¼d.
London ..... 4 m/s. Docy. 4/10¼d.
London ..... 6 m/s. Cdts. 4/11d.
London ..... 6 m/s. Docy. 4/11¼d.
Paris ..... 4 m/s. 668
New York ..... 4 m/s. 116

**CUSTOMS HOUSE EXCHANGE RATES FOR JULY.**

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Hk. Tls. | 3.81 @ 4/8½ | £1 | |
| " | 1 @ 643 | France | 7.16 |
| " | 6.30 @ 111¾ | Gold | $1 |
| " | 1 @ 47½ | Yen | 2.36 |
| " | 1 @ 15 | Rupees | 3.94 |
| " | 1 @ — | Roubles | — |
| " | 1 @ 1.59 | Mex. | $1.50 |


**ASTOR HOUSE HOTEL,**
TIENTSIN.

Cable Address
ASTOR

The leading Hotel in Tientsin. Delightfully situated, facing Victoria Park, and located in the Centre of the Town's Life and Business.

Spacious and Luxurious Dining and Reception Rooms.

Every Bedroom with private Bath & Toilet.

First Class Cuisine and Selected Cellar, under Foreign Supervision.

Central Heating, Electric Light, Modern Sanitary Arrangements.

Motel Motor-Omnibus and Porters meet all Trains and Boats.

THE MANAGEMENT

**The China Mutual Life Insurance Co., Ltd.**

Parents should take advantage of the present high rate of exchange to provide for the future education of their children.

Write to us for particulars of our Special Policies, at

10 Canton Road,
Shanghai.

**"BICKERTON'S"**
PRIVATE HOTEL

73, 74 and 75 Bubbling Well Road. Seven minutes from Bund by trams. Strictly first-class cuisine under the personal supervision of the proprietress. Separate baths, hot and cold water, electric light. Tel. W. 1271.

**British-America Assurance Co.**

Telephone No. 93

The undersigned, as agents for the above company, are prepared to grant policies against Fire on Foreign and Native risk at Current Rates.

FRAZAR & CO.


## Silk Market

Messrs. William Little and Co. write as follows in their report for week ending July 19:

White Silk.—The market continues quiet with a small business for Europe.

Tsatlee Filatures.—Black Horse, 1, 2, Tls. 625 av. Kung Kee Mars, 1, Tls. 580.

Tusmah Filatures Sscc.—A small business has been done in No. 1 grades for Europe on basis of Tls. 382½ for Orangoutang, 1. Gold Single Man Tls. 347½.

## Stock Exchange Transactions

Shanghai, July 20, 1918.

**TODAY'S QUOTATIONS**

**Official**

Oriental Cotton Tls. 62.00
Telephones Tls. 81.00

**Unofficial**

Langkats Tls. 16.75 Dec.
Langkats Tls. 15.75 cash
S.M.C. 6% debs. 1912 @ Tls. 86.00
S.M.C. 6% debs. 1912 @ Tls. 86.00
S.M.C. 6% debs. 1916 @ Tls. 85.50
S'hai Lands 6% debs. 1913 @ Tls. 87.50
S'hai Lands 6% debs. 1909 @ Tls. 89.00
S'hai Lands 6% debs. 1902 @ Tls. 95.00
Race Club 6% debs. 1909 @ Tls. 86.00

## Sharebrokers' Association Transactions

Shanghai, July 20, 1918.

**BUSINESS DONE**

**Official**

Telephone @ Tls. 81.90 cash

**Unofficial**

Kaipings @ Tls. 10.15 cash


**行 業 華 中**
**CHUNG FOO UNION BANK**

(Established in 1917)
Statutes approved by the Government in 1916
*Head office: Tientsin*
Subscribed Capital .... $2,000,000
Paid-up Capital ..... $1,020,000

Managing Director:
SUN TAO SAN.

Branches and Agencies in Domestic Cities:

| | |
|---|---|
| Tientsin | Chinkiang |
| Shanghai | Soochow |
| Peking | Wusieh |
| Hankow | Hangchow |
| Nanking | Ningpo |
| Yangchow | Shaohsing |
| Hsuchow | Canton |
| Pengpu | Hongkong |
| Tsingkianpu | |

Agencies and Correspondents in foreign countries:
London, International Banking Corporation.
New York, International Banking Corporation.
San Francisco, International Banking Corporation.
Tokyo, Bank of Chosen.
Kobe, Bank of Chosen.
Osaka, Bank of Chosen.
Yokohama, Bank of Taiwan.
and also other principal cities in foreign countries.

SHANGHAI BRANCH,
8.441 Ningpo Road.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted. Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits both in Taels and Dollars according to arrangement.

Credits granted on approved securities.

Y. R. Sun, Manager.
F. D. Zar, Sub-Manager.
Telephone No. 2613 General Office.
Telephone No. 1939 Manager's Office.

**MITSUI BANK, LTD**
SHANGHAI BRANCH
3 Foochow Road

*Capital (Paid-up)*..... Yen 20,000,000.
*Reserve*..... " 12,500,000.
*Head Office:* Tokyo, Japan.
*President:* Baron Takayasu Mitsui.

**Branches:**
Osaka, Nishi (Osaka), Kobe, Yokohama, Nagasaki, Moji, Fukuoka, Shimonoseki, Hiroshima, Kyoto, Nagoya, Fukuzawa (Tokyo), Otaru.

**Bankers:**
*London*: Messrs. Barclays Bank, Ltd. The London City and Midland Bank, Ltd.
*New York*: The National City Bank of New York. The Guaranty Trust Co. of New York.

Every description of Banking and Foreign Exchange Business Transacted.

T. KUBOTA, Manager.


# Chinese and Foreign Banking Announcements


## Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China

Incorporated by Royal Charter 1853.

Capital ..... $21,000,000
Reserve Fund ..... 2,000,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders ..... 1,200,000

*Head Office:*
38 BISHOPSGATE, LONDON, E. C.

*Court of Directors:*
Sir Montagu Cornish Turner, Chairman,
Sir Duncan Carmichael.
E. Cuthbertson, Esq.
Sir Alfred Dent, K.C.M.G.
W. H. Neville Goschen, Esq.
The Rt. Hon. Lord George Hamilton, G.C.S.I.
W. Foot Mitchell, Esq.
Lewis Alexander Wallace, Esq.

*Bankers:*
The Bank of England.
The London City & Midland Bank Limited,
The London County and Westminster Bank, Limited.
The National Provincial Bank of England, Limited.
The National Bank of Scotland, Limited.

*Agencies and Branches:*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Amritsar | Iloilo | Puket |
| Bangkok | Ipoh | Rangoon |
| Batavia | Karachi | Saigon |
| Bombay | Klang | Seremban |
| Calcutta | Kobe | Singapore |
| Canton | Kuala-Lumpur | Shanghai |
| Cebu | Madras | Sourabaya |
| Colombo | Malacca | Taiping |
| Delhi | Manila | (F. M. S.) |
| Foochow | Medan | Tavoy (Lower |
| Haiphong | New York | Burma) |
| Hankow | Peking | Tientsin |
| Hongkong | Penang | Yokohama |

*Shanghai Branch*, 18 The Bund.

Drafts granted on the above Agencies and Branches and also on the principal Commercial Cities throughout the world. Bills of Exchange bought, Travelling Letters of Credit issued and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

Interest allowed on Current Deposit Accounts, according to arrangement.

Fixed Deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

A. I. D. STEWART.
Manager.

## BANQUE DE L'INDO-CHINE

Capital ..... Frs. 48,000,000.00
Reserves ..... Frs. 50,000,000.00

*Succursales et Agences:*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Bankok | Hanoi | Saigon |
| Battambang | Hongkong | Shanghai |
| Canton | Mengtze | Singapore |
| Djibouti | Noumea | Tientsin |
| Dondichery | Peking | Tourane |
| Haiphong | Papoete | |
| Hankoou | Pnom-Penh | |

*Bankers:*
In France: Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris; Credit Lyonnais; Banque de Pari et des Pays-Bas; Credit Industriel et Commercial; Societe Generale.
In London: The Union of London and Smith's Bank, Ltd.; Comptoir National d'Escompte des Paris; Credit Lyonnais,

This Shanghai Agency undertakes all banking operations and exchange business, grants credits on goods and approved securities and receives deposits on current and fixed deposits according to arrangement.

L. ARDAIN.
Manager.

## Banque Industrielle de Chine

Capital ..... Francs 45,000,000
one-third of the Capital, i. e. Frs. 15,000,000, subscribed by
THE GOVERNMENT OF THE CHINESE REPUBLIC
Statutes approved by the Government of the Chinese Republic on January 11, 1913.

President Andre Berthelot.
General Manager, A. J. Pernotte.

HEAD OFFICE
74, RUE ST. LAZARE, PARIS.
Branches in Peking, Tientsin, Shanghai, Saigon and Hongkong
BANKERS:
In France: Societe Generale pour le Development du Commerce et du l'Industrie en France.
In London: London, County and Westminster Bank Ltd.
Interest allowed on Current Accounts in Gold or Local currency and Fixed Deposits on application.
Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
Savings accounts in Gold and Local currency.

G. LION,
Manager.
French Bund, Shanghai.

## Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation

Paid-up Capital ..... $15,000,000

Reserve Funds:—
Sterling £1,500,000 @ 2s. $15,000,000
Silver ..... 19,500,000
$34,500,000

Reserve Liability of Proprietors ..... $15,000,000

*Head Office*: HONGKONG
*Court of Directors:*
Hon. Mr. P. H. Holyoak, Chairman
G. T. M. Edkins, Esq, Deputy Chairman.
S. H. Dodwell, Esq.
C. S. Gubbay, Esq.
Hon. Mr. D. Landale.
E. V. D. Parr, Esq.
W. L. Pattenden, Esq.
T. A. Plummer, Esq.
Hon. Mr. E. Shellim.
*Chief Manager.*
Hongkong—N. J. Stabb.

*Branches and Agencies:*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Amoy | Ipoh | Peking |
| Bangkok | Johore | Penang |
| Batavia | Kobe | Rangoon |
| Bombay | Kuala Lumpur | Saigon |
| Calcutta | London | S. Francisco |
| Canton | Lyons | Shanghai |
| Colombo | Malacca | Singapore |
| Foochow | Manila | Sourabaya |
| Hankow | Nagasaki | Tientsin |
| Harbin | New York | Tsingtao |
| Iloilo | | Yokohama |

*London Bankers:*
London County and Westminster Bank, Ltd.

*Shanghai Branch*: 12, The Bund.
*Sub-Agency*: 9 Broadway.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and on Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.
Local Bills Discounted
Credits granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, Africa, China, Japan and America.

A. G. STEPHEN.
Manager.

## Russo-Asiatic Bank

| | Roubles. |
|---|---|
| Capital (fully-paid) .... | 65,000,000 |
| Reserve Fund ..... | 24,960,000 |
| | Kpg. Tls. |
| Capital Contributed by the Chinese Government | 3,500,000 |
| Reserve Fund ..... | 1,750,000 |

*Head office*: PETROGRAD.
*Paris office*: 9, Rue Boudreau.
*London office*: 64, Old Broad St., E.C.

*Bankers:*
London: Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co,
Paris: Societe Generale pour favoriser le Development de Commerce et de l'Industrie en France. Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas.
Lyons: Societe Generale pour favoriser le Development du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.

*Far Eastern Branches and Agencies*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Bombay | Harbin | Peking |
| Chanchun | Hongkong | Shanghai |
| Chefoo | Newchwang | Tientsin |
| Dairen | Nicolayowsk | Vladivostock |
| Hailan | O/Amur | Yokohama |
| Hankow | | |

81 Branches and Agencies in Russia, Siberia and Mongolia

SHANGHAI BRANCH
Interest allowed on Current Account and Fixed Deposits in Taels, Dollars and Roubles. Terms on application.
Local Bills discounted. Special facilities for Russian Exchange.
Foreign Exchange on the principal cities of the world bought and sold.
Safe Deposit Boxes.

L. JEZIERSKI,
G. CARRERE,
managers for China, Japan and India.

## The Shanghai Commercial and Savings Bank, Ltd.

9 Ningpo Road.

| | |
|---|---|
| Capital ..... | $541,000.00 |
| Reserve Fund ..... | $11,000.00 |
| Deposits (June 30, 1918) ..... | $2,688,000.00 |

Cable and Telegraphic Address:
"COMSAVBANK"
Telephone: Central 4522.

Correspondents at the principal cities throughout China and domestic exchange a specialty.
Credits granted on approved securities, Bills discounted.
Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits both in taels and dollars according to arrangement.
Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
Interest allowed on Savings Accounts at 4% per annum.
Pocket Savings Banks.
Safe Deposit Boxes.

K. P. Chen,
General Manager.

## The Bank of China

(Specially authorised by Presidential Mandate of 15th April, 1915)

Authorised Capital .. $60,000,000.00
Paid-Up Capital .... 12,279,800.00
Reserve Fund ..... $1,298,552.60
Special Reserve Fund $1,895,923.65

HEAD OFFICE: PEKING.
Branches and Agencies:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Peking | Taiyuan | Shanghai |
| Tientsin | Kaifeng | Hankow |
| Changchun | Wuhu | Ichang |
| Antung | Aaking | Changsha |
| Dalny | Hangchow | Nanchang |
| Moukden | Ningpo | Kiukiang |
| Newchwang | Nanking | Foochow |
| Harbin | Chinkiang | Amoy |
| Kirin | Hsuchow | Canton |
| Tsinan | Soochow | Hongkong |
| Chefoo | Wusieh | Swatow |
| Tsingtau | Yangchow | Chungking |

SHANGHAI BRANCH.
3 HANKOW ROAD.

Loans granted on approved securities. Local bills discounted. Interest allowed on Tael Current Accounts at 2 per cent per annum, on Dollar Current Accounts at 1 per cent. per annum, and on Fixed Deposits at the following rates:
For 3 months at the rate of 3 per cent per annum.
For 6 months at the rate of 4 per cent per annum.
For 12 months at the rate of 5 per cent per annum.

SUNG HAN CHANG,
Manager.

## Banque Belge Pour L'Etranger

Filiale de la Societe Generale de Belgique
Societe Anonyme
Paid-Up Capital ... Frs. 30,000,000

Head Office: BRUSSELS.
London office: 2 Bishopsgate.
Branches at Peking, Tientsin, Alexandria, Cairo (Egypt,) and Rotterdam

President:
JEAN JADOT
Gouvernor Societe Generale de Belgique.

*Bankers:*
London: Martin's Bank, Ltd.
Brussels: Societe Generale de Belgique.
Antwerp: Banque d'Anvers.
Paris: Banque de l'Union Parisienne, Societe Annoyme.
Lyons and Marseilles: Comptoir National d'Escompte d'Paris.
New York: National City Bank of New York.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts Taels and fixed deposits according to arrangements.
Every description of banking and exchange business transacted.

M. DEMETS.
Manager for China.

## Yokohama Specie Bank, Limited

(Established 1880.)

*Head Office*: YOKOHAMA, JAPAN.

Capital Subscribed . Yen 48,000,000
Capital Paid-up ... Yen 42,000,000
Reserve Fund ..... Yen 23,100,000

*London Bankers:*
The London County Westminster and Parr's Bank, Ltd.
The National Provincial and Union Bank of England Ltd
The London Joint Stock Bank, Ltd.

*Branches and Agencies*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Bombay | London | S. Francisco |
| Buenos Ayres | Los Angeles | Seattle |
| Calcutta | Lyons | Shanghai |
| Changchun | Manila | Shimonoseki |
| Dalny | Mukden | Singapore |
| Hankow | Nagasaki | Sourabaya |
| Harbin | Newchwang | Sydney |
| Hongkong | New York | Tientsin |
| Honolulu | Osaka | Tokio |
| Kaiyuen | Peking | Tsinanfu |
| Kobe | Rangoon | Tsingtau |

*SHANGHAI BRANCH*
Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Taels and Dollars, according to arrangement.
Drafts granted on principal places in Japan, Korea, Formosa, China and the chief commercial places in Europe, India and America.
Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

K. KODAMA, Manager.

## The Bank of Canton, Limited.

Incorporated 1912.

Capital (fully paid) .....H.$2,000,000.00
Reserve Fund .....H.$ 340,000.00
Investment reserve fund H.$ 40,000

Head Office
No. 8 [illegible] Road, Hongkong.

Shanghai Office
No. 2 Ningpo Road.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.
Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

C. C. WONG,
[illegible] Manager.

## International Banking Corporation

Capital & Surplus U.S. $6,500,000.00
Undivided Profits U.S. $1,348,000.00
U.S. $7,848,000.00

*Head Office:*
55 Wall Street, New York
National City Bank Building.

*London Office.*
38 Bishopsgate, E. C.

*Branches:*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Batavia | Kobe | San Francisco |
| Bombay | London | Santo Domingo |
| Calcutta | Manila | Santiago de los |
| Canton | Medellin | Caballeros |
| Cebu | Panama | Shanghai |
| Colon | Peking | Singapore |
| (Cristobal C.Z.) | | Tientsin |
| Hongkong | San Pedro de Macoris | Yokohama |

Through its close affiliation with the NATIONAL CITY BANK OF NEW YORK, the Corporation is able to offer the special services of the Branches of that Institution established at:—

| | |
|---|---|
| Bahia | Petrograd |
| Buenos Aires | Rio de Janeiro |
| Caracas, | Santiago de Cuba |
| Genoa | Santos |
| Habana | San Paulo |
| Moscow, Russia | Valparaiso |
| Montevideo | |

The Corporation issues Commercial and Travellers' Letters of Credit and Travellers' Cheques, receives money on CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNT and FIXED DEPOSIT on terms which may be ascertained on application, and transacts all other descriptions of Banking and Exchange business.

H. C. GULLAND.
Manager.
1a Kiukiang Road, Shanghai.

## Nederlandsche Handel Maatschappij

(NETHERLAND TRADING SOCIETY.)

Established 1824.
Paid-up-Capital—
Guilders 70,000,000 (about £5,833,333)
Reserve Fund—
Guilders 11,595,461, (about £966,288)
Head Office: AMSTERDAM.
Head Agency: BATAVIA
*Agencies in Holland:*
THE HAGUE and ROTTERDAM.
*Branches:*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Bandjermasin | Padang | Soerakarta |
| Bandoeng | Palembang | Tebing-Tinggi |
| Cheribon | Pekalongan | Tegal |
| Djember | Penang | Telok-Betong |
| Djokjakarta | Pontianak | Tjilatjap |
| Hongkong | Rangoon | Weltevreden |
| Kota-Radja | Semarang | |
| Langsa | Singapore | |
| Makassar | Soerabaya | |
| Medan | | |

*London Bankers:*
National Provincial and Union Bank of England, Ltd.

Correspondents at the principal places in Europe, Asia, Australia and North America.

The Bank buys, sells, and receives for collection bills of exchange, issues letters of credit on its branches and correspondents and transacts banking business of every description.

Current accounts kept in taels and dollars.

SHANGHAI INTEREST ALLOWED on current tael accounts and fixed deposits, according to arrangement.

R. G. J. WYNBERG.
manager.

## Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation

Savings Bank Office:
12 The Bund, and 9 Broadway.

Deposits of not less than $1, or over $100, will be received at one time.

Not more than $1,200 will be received in one year from any single depositor whose credit balance shall not at any time exceed the sum of $5,000.

Interest at the rate of 3½ per cent per annum will be allowed on the monthly minimum balance. Deposits may be withdrawn on demand. Accounts will be kept either in Mexican Dollars or Taels, at the option of the depositor.

Depositors will be presented with Pass Books in which all transactions will be entered. Pass Books must be presented when paying in or withdrawing money.

Office Hours—10 a.m. to 3 p.m. Saturday, 10 a.m. to 12 noon.

## Commercial Bank of China

*Head office*: SHANGHAI

Subscribed Capital Sh. Tls. 5,000,000
Paid-up Capital .. Sh. Tls. 2,500,000

Advances made on approved securities. Bills discounted.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 2 per cent per annum on daily balance. On Fixed deposits:
For 3 months at 3% per annum.
For 6 months at 4% per annum.
For 12 months at 5% per annum.
On Deposits in Dollars according to arrangement.

W. S. MARSHALL,
[illegible] Manager.

## The Mercantile Bank of India, Ltd.

Authorised Capital ..... £1,500,000
Subscribed Capital ..... 1,125,000
Paid-up Capital ..... £62,500
Reserve Fund ..... £50,000

HEAD OFFICE, 15 Gracechurch Street, LONDON, E. C.

London Joint Stock Bank, Ltd.
Branches & Agencies.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Bombay | Howrah | Madras |
| Calcutta | Handy | Penang |
| Colombo | Karachi | Port Louis |
| Delhi | Kota Bahru | (Mauritius) |
| Galle | (Kelantan) | Rangoon |
| Hongkong | Kuala Lumpur | Shanghai |
| | Singapore | |

*Shanghai Branch.*

EVERY description of Banking and Exchange business transacted. Interest allowed on Tael Current Accounts at 2% per annum and on Fixed Deposits at rates which may be ascertained on application.

R. D. YOUNG,
Manager.
26 The Bund. 9757

## BANK OF COMMUNICATIONS

Specially authorised by Presidential Mandates of April 7th, 1914, and October 31st, 1915.
Paid-Up
Capital: Kuping Taels 10,000,000

HEAD OFFICE PEKING.
50 Branches and Agencies at principal commercial places in China.

SHANGHAI BRANCH
25 Szechuen Road.

Interest allowed on both Current and Fixed Deposit Accounts; Credits granted to approved securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

H. TAO, Manager.
Y. M. CHIEN, Sub-Manager.

**SUMITOMO BANK,**
**LIMITED**
SHANGHAI BRANCH.
N. 1 Kiukiang Road

Capital ..... Yen 30,000,000

President, Baron K. Sumitomo

Head Office: OSAKA

Branches:
Important places in Japan

London, New York, San Francisco, Seattle, Honolulu, Bombay and Hankow.

Banking Business in General, Foreign Exchange Business, Travellers' and Commercial Letters of Credit, Correspondents throughout the World.

S. KASAHARA,
Manager.
Telephones:—
2318 Manager. 4662 Compradore.
2350 Gen. Office. 4621 Nights only.
3536 General Office.

## The National Commercial Bank, Ltd.

(formerly known as The Chekiang Shing Nih Chartered Bank, Ltd.)

Established 1907.

Paid-Up Capital .... $1,000,000.00
Reserve Fund ..... 200,000.00
*Head Office: Shanghai.*
14, Peking Road.
(Telephone Nos. 2612 and 2614.)

*Branches:*
Hangchow, Hankow, Peking, Tientsin, Mukden and Harbin.

Correspondents at the principal cities throughout China.
Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits both in taels and dollars according to arrangement.
Interest allowed on Savings Account at 4% per annum.
Credits granted on approved securities.
Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Shen Chu Hsu, Manager.
Shu Chin Mih, Sub-Manager.
[illegible] Tung Pah Manager.

# Business and Official Notices


**American Express Co.**

Head Office, New York.
10, The Bund
Tel. Central 1969
SHANGHAI

Ten Thousand offices in the United States, also offices at principal European Cities and at Manila, Hongkong, Yokohama, Buenos Ayres.

Travelers Cheques, Letters of Credit, Money Orders, Drafts and Telegraphic Transfers on all parts of the world.

Banking business of all kinds transacted. Bills of Exchange purchased. Commercial Letters of Credit issued. Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits.

Special facilities for shipping and financial business with the United States.

18666

**The Hing Wah Paste Mfg. Company, Limited**

Problem of high cost of living solved.

Our Macaroni, Paste Star, Vermicelli in coil and all soup stuffs, etc., are made from the choicest ingredients with the latest foreign-made machinery under the most hygienic conditions.

People living in China should consume the products of local industries, especially food stuffs.

We guarantee our goods are cheaper and fresher than imported goods.

Our goods have been examined and certified by the Hongkong Government Chemist.

Samples on application.

71 North Soochow Road.

Telephone Central 3385.

**THE CATHAY LACE CO.**

19 Nanking Road, Shanghai

The Chief Manufacturers and Exporters of Hand-made Laces, Embroideries, Etc.

Big Stock of FILET LACES for WHOLESALE

**SPECIALIST**

(can speak English well)
For
Venereal and Surgical Disease.
Man and Woman's Disease.

Skin disease and rheumatism, Test of blood, Inject all kind of vaccine, Serum and 606 (1914), Charge moderate.

Japanese Dr. K. WATANABE, A.M., M.D.
21 Haining Road (fifth house from North Szechuen Road)
Tel. North 2279. 17846

**CARPETS OF EXCELLENCE**

At the Lowest Possible Prices.
Come and See Us.

The HWA YENG Factory—the largest and most modern of its kind—invites your inspection and patronage. We have a large stock of Tientsin carpets and rugs from which to choose. The best patterns manufactured from guaranteed quality sheep or camel hair. Our dyes are warranted fadeless. Customers' own designs made up to order.

Prices according to quality and size, from $7.50 upwards or, by the square foot, at $0.50 to $1.40 per foot.

For the convenience of our Patrons we have recently arranged an adequate and comfortable showroom. PLEASE PAY US A VISIT. We shall be pleased to show you our carpets and the method of manufacture. You will not be importuned to buy; we leave this matter to your judgement.

Our factory will be found on the NORTH side of PEKING ROAD, a little East of Shanse Road Corner. The No. is

*127 PEKING ROAD.*

Beware of imitation Carpets—purported to be made from camel or sheeps' wool—which are really manufactured from Hemp.

A Camel wool carpet will wear for 15 years.
A Hemp Carpet will wear for only 3 years.

**T. Ichiki & Co.**

Dealer in
Musical Instruments and Music.
Y. 36, North Szechuen Road,
Phone North 2631.

**HONMA HOSPITAL,**

No. 84 Miller Road. Tel. North 2961.

Dr. T. YAMADA,
(former Assistant at the Imperial Universities at Tokio and Fukuoka.)
Internal Medicine,
Children's Diseases.

Dr. K. HONMA,
(former Assistant at the Imperial University at Fukuoka.)
Women's Diseases,
Confinements, Surgery,
Skin Diseases.
Venereal Diseases.

**Peking Union Medical College**
**Premedical School**

Announcements for the Academic Year 1918-19.

**Curriculum:** The Premedical School offers a three year course in the fundamental subjects which are prerequisite to the study of medicine. The curriculum includes courses in mathematics, physics, chemistry, biology, English, Chinese and German. The work in the second and third years is of the grade required in the first two years of the best American Universities. Student who completes the work of the Premedical School satisfactorily will be admitted to the first year of the Medical Schol without examination.

**Medium of Instruction:** All courses except those in Chinese language and literature are conducted in English.

**Entrance Requirements:** Admission to the Premedical School is by examination. To be eligible for the entrance examinations, a candidate must be a graduate of an approved Middle School, and must possess a good working knowledge of English, both oral and written.

**Advanced Standing:** Admission with advanced standing will be granted to candidates who present suitable credentials showing the completion of one or more years of work of collegiate grade and who pass satisfactory examinations in the subjects for which credit is desired.

**Examinations:** Examinations for entrance and for advanced standing will be held at Peking, Shanghai and Canton, June 18 to 22, and August 27 to 31, 1918.

**Calendar:** The first semester opens Tuesday, September 17, 1918, and closes January 31, 1919. The second semester opens February 11, 1919 and closes June 20, 1919.

The work of the Medical School will open in September, 1919.

Applications for admission to the entrance examinations and requests for further information should be addressed to

**The Dean of the Premedical Schoo**
Peking Union Medical College,
Peking, China.
17597

**TURKISH BATH**

and Massage establishment, fat people reduce and benefit your health. We also cure rheumatism, nervousness, sciatica, gout, limbogo, neuralgia and alcoholic and necotin poison.

15 years' experience in U.S.A.
Prof. I. K. SETO,
Tel. N. 2768. 25 North Szechuen Road.

**Dr. James Yuking**

Men's Diseases only
Hours: 8 a.m. to 8 p.m.
Y.282 North Szechuen Road
Special rates to men in uniform.

AMERICAN
APPLE CIDER
APPLE CIDER
APPLE CIDER
SWEET
PURE
&
WHOLESOME

For Sale by All Clubs, Hotels and Stores,

Connell Bros. Company,
Agents, Shanghai and Hongkong.


## Passengers Arrived

Per C.P. s.s. Empress of Japan from Hongkong: Mrs. A. M. Arnold, Mr. D. G. Bruce, Rev. and Mrs. W. M. Clayson, Miss M. Cooper, Mrs. W. D. Fraser, Miss W. M. Hogben, Miss F. H. Langrill, Mr. Y. Tanaka, Mr. and Mrs. H. M. Tibbey, Mr. T. Mew Hing, Mr. Leung Soo, Mr. Fong Hai-choi.

Per C.M. s.s. Kiangteen from Ningpo:—Mrs. Edwards.

Per I.-C. s.s. Luenho from Hankow:—Messrs. H. P. Pearce and G. B. E'Idriegr, Mrs. Brooks, Mrs. Rose, Mrs. Ferguson and daughter and A. M. Catt (U. S. N.)

Per C.N. s.s. Sinkiang from Hongkong:—Mrs. Barkus and Zchdu, Mr. Louan, Wells and Robinson.

Per I.-C. s.s. Koonshing from Tientsin:—Messrs. G. P. Louter and T. H. Brierley and Capt. W. S. Elsio. From Chefoo:—Messrs. A. Dowsin, P. Gaulder and E. P. Younabtus. From Weihaiwei:—Miss Mam Goban and Dean Walker.

Per N.Y.K. s.s. Chikugo Maru from Japan:—Messrs. S. Tanaka, S. Shida, T. Kondo, S. Kamoda, S. Hashikabe, F. Ikeda, G. Roff, P. Apinlansky, A. Parker, K. Fujimoto, F. Mstsura, K. Matswo, T. Kobayashi, S. Yamashita, S. Yamashita, S. Dittman and G. Austine.

Per P.M. s.s. Venezuela from Hongkong:—Mr. and Mrs. Hamilton Abert, Mr. C. H. Basto, Mr. Chow Kin, Miss E. Couche, Hen Shun Wan, Ho Shun Onam, Kuan Shen Cho, Mr. and Mrs. S. K. Lo, Lee Sing Get, Lee Pang Yei, Mr. R. J. Del Pan, Mr. and Mrs. A. Y. Pie and 2 children, Pun Chuck Wan, Mr. M. Y. da Rocha, Mr. C. A. Riberio, Miss G. Santler, Tan Tse Chuen, Wong Shee Cheng, Wong Tai Pu, Wun Sai Lam, Ngan Sheu Cho, Mr. T. Zalutsky, Mr. H. Y. Lee and Mr. Lee Hung Tai.

Per C.P. s.s. Monteagle from Vancouver and Japan:—For Shanghai: Mr. and Mrs. S. M. Brachman and son, Mr. W. H. Birchley, Mr. W. Dickin, Mr. R. A. Foulks, Mr. Ling Sun, Mr. M. Brodbecker, Mrs. M. Napier and 3 children, Mrs. A. P. Smith and 2 children, Mr. N. Winteler, Mr. J. Merlan, Miss L. V. Brachman, Mr. H. W. Dainty, Miss J. E. Esam, Mr. W. A. Morling, Mr. Y. S. Ziar, Mr. W. K. Chun, Mr. F. C. Stubbings, Mr. T. L. Turner, Mr. Samuel Ward, Lieut. A. Ribet. For beyond: Mr. W. J. Bate, Mr. A. Barcelonne, Mrs. J. Van Blaaderen, Mr. F. W. Churton, Mr. E. J. Dunn, Mr. Eng Fong, Miss S. Wighton, Mr. J. M. Wallace, Mr. J. C. R. Lisbis, Miss J. S. Gellatly, Mrs. H. T. Heath and child, Dr. and Mrs. E. Hartog Jager, Mr. H. H. Markham, Mr. H. E. Mendiola, Mrs. M. B. and Miss K. Cormac, Mr. H. Smith, Mr. Wong Gung, Mrs. H. E. Hayward, Mr. J. A. R. Galdas, Mr. F. Banning, Mr. W. C. Barker, Miss M. Van Blaaderen, Mr. W. Constandse, Mr. E. Duyastee, Mr. P. W. Fau Vel, Mr. W. H. Whitfield, Mr. W. P. Wing, Mr. and Mrs. H. French, Mr. J. Holmes, Miss E. T. N. Hughes, Mr. K. J. Lysell, Mr. Moy Sam, Miss H. M. Montgomery, Mrs. A. Ridgway, Mr. J. Wate, Mr. Z. Ching, Mr. A. Kahn, Mr. B. N. Shnitnikoff. Second class for Shanghai: Mr. Jewan Singh. Second class for beyond: Mrs. B. Tendam, Mr. C. B. Jenkins, Mr. C. S. Lam, Mr. and Mrs. R. J. Humes, Mr. Leung King, Mr. Augustin Lontok.

List of Passengers joining Monteagle at Shanghai for Hongkong:—Mr. A. E. Chunnett, Miss S. Gifford, Mr. Wu Chao-chiu and son, Mr. and Mrs. Li Han-san, Master Li Kwong-wing and amah, Mr. Pan King, Mr. and Mrs. Chung Kan-hung and amah, Mrs. Chee Yung-san, Mr. Z. D. Wong, Mr. Ng Wing-san, Mr. S. L. Yang, Mr. S. Y. Yuen, Mr. F. Gill, Mr. and Mrs. Brossard, Mr. and Mrs. J. L. Fan.

## Passengers Departed

Per C.P. s.s. Empress of Japan for Japan ports and Vancouver, B.C.: Mr. and Mrs. C. P. Althaus and 2 children and infant, Mrs. A. E. Algar and amah, Miss Minta Algar, Miss Ada Algar, Miss A. E. Byerly, Mr. Edw. Brewster, Mr. and Mrs. J. B. B. Branch and infant, Miss E. Barbour, Miss F. E. Dick, Mrs. H. J. Everall, Mr. Russell Griffith, Mr. Irene Griffith, Mr. J. R. Gilchrist, Ted Hume, Miss C. Hodnefield, Mr. L. Jacob, Miss Margaret King, Mrs. J. A. W. Loureiro, Miss Esme Loureiro, Master Vic Loureiro, Mr. J. C. Landy, Mr. S. F. Lindberg, Mr. Calder Marshall, Mrs. D. MacGregor and infant, Mr. Margaret H. MacGregor and child, Mr. and Mrs. H. K. Peters, Mr. and Mrs. H. D. Smart and 3 children, Misses D. K. and P. Thomas, Rev. R. E. Wood, Miss M. E. Wood, Mr. R. J. Wortham, Miss M. H. Bailey, Mrs. W. G. Crokam, Mrs. E. Doodha and 2 amah, Miss M. Doodha, Master F. Doodha, Miss B. Doodha, Miss L. Doodha, Miss S. L. Dodson, Mr. Victor Gauser, Mr. and Mrs. S. M. Hall and infant and amah, Mr. E. H. Himrod, Mr. J. J. Keegan, Mrs. A. Moutrie, Mr. and Mrs. E. C. Perkins, Mr. and Mrs. Eduardo G. Repide, Miss Pascual, Mrs. F. W. Tower, Mrs. Chas. Washburne, Mrs. Edw. Wheen, Mr. J. Haas, Miss Hallis, Mrs. J. Haas, Miss Wong, Mr. Irving, Mr. C. Gerkin, Mr. R. E. Barber, Mr. J. V. Barrow, Mrs. S. E. Glassman, Mrs. V. P. Green, Mrs. E. Harrison, Mr. and Mrs. G. E. Lerrigo, Rev. C. H. Lewis, Mr. H. C. Lowick, Hon. C. Me. I. Messer, Miss L. Patton, Mr. G. W. Watson, Rev. H. B. Stewart, Mr. O. P. Allen, Mr. A. Araluela, Dr. and Mrs. W. H. Beach and children, Mr. F. A. Britton, Mr. R. T. Barton, Mr. G. Carrathers, Capt. Donaldson, Mr. L. R. Fulcher, Major D. V. Fleming, Mrs. Gale and 2 children, Mr. R. A. Gascoine, Dr. F. P. Grove, Mr. and Mrs. W. Hargreaves, Mrs. E. A. Irving, Mr. J. A. King, Mr. L. H. Lovely, Mr. S. W. Lillicrop, Dr. and Mrs. E. T. Lawrence, Miss G. and A. Lawrence, Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Liddell, Mr. D. L. Narver, Mr. F. Prats, Mr. J. H. Ramsay, Mr. J. A. Redgway, Mr. J. Rosenthal, Mr. B. Skou, Mr. H. C. Sykes, Mr. P. Sendagorta, Rev. and Mrs. C. E. Swinnerton and infant, Mrs. G. F. Turner and infant, Lieut. T. S. M. Pooley, Mr. E. Couzins, Mrs. Mace and child, Mr. Aitken, Mr. R. McFall, Mr. P. J. Murphy, Mr. P. Lannigan, Mr. M. Kenneally, Mr. M. Murphy, Mr. A. Marks, Mr. J. Stout, Mr. W. E. Wilson.


**Russian Lady Dentist**

Miss. A. Gauhman

20 Nanking Road,
Time 9-12 : 2-6
Tel. 1916.

17257


## Vessels In Harbor And At Woosung

| Date | | From | Ship's Name | Flag | Agents |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| June 25 | — | Hongkong | Antilochus | | |
| June 11 | — | Manila | Bussie Dollar | | |
| June 15 | — | | Capto | | |
| June 15 | — | Japan | Chiyodo Maru | Jap. | |
| July 10 | — | Hankow | Changwo | Br. | J.M. & Co. |
| July 16 | — | Ningpo | Chinchong | Chi. | San Peh S.N. |
| July 17 | — | Japan | Chicago Maru | Jap. | O. S. K. |
| July 19 | — | Chefoo | Esang | Br. | J.M. & Co. |
| July 12 | — | | Fukuken Maru | Jap. | |
| July 8 | — | Japan | Harold Dollar | Br. | |
| July 18 | — | Twingtao | Hakushin Maru | Jap. | S.M.R. |
| June 25 | — | | Iosco | | |
| June 10 | — | | Jun Maru | Jap. | |
| June 15 | — | | Kaio Maru | Jap. | |
| July 11 | — | N. S. Island | Kurama Maru | Jap. | |
| June 26 | — | Chinwangtao | Koyo Maru | Jap. | |
| July 3 | — | Japan | Katori Maru | Jap. | N.Y.K. |
| June 28 | — | Japan | Kanagawa Maru | Jap. | |
| July 19 | | Hankow | Kiangfoo | Chi. | C.M.S.N. Co. |
| July 8 | — | Hongkong | Kwangtah | Chi. | N.S.N. Co. |
| July 12 | — | Twingtao | Nagata Maru | Jap. | |
| June 15 | — | | Shyoei Maru | Jap. | |
| July 6 | — | Japan | Sapporo M. No. 3 | Jap. | S. Shokai |
| July 6 | — | Japan | Sapporo M. No. 6 | Jap. | S. Shokai |
| July 15 | — | Hongkong | Sado Maru | Jap. | N.Y.K. |
| July 12 | — | Japan | Taki Maru | Jap. | |
| July 18 | — | Japan | Tategama Maru | Jap. | N.Y.K. |
| June 11 | — | Dalny | Taiten Maru | Jap. | |
| June 27 | — | Hongkon | Tenyo Maru | Jap. | Alexander |
| July 4 | — | Singapore | Vondel | | |
| June 11 | — | Chinwangtao | Yeiko Maru | Jap. | S. Shokai |

## Men-of-War In Port

| Section | Date | From | Name | Flag and Rating | Tons | Guns | Men | Commander |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| ODW | Aug. 18 | Harkow | D de Lagree | Fr g-b. | | | | |
| | June 9 | | Grat | Br g-b. | | | | |
| 8D | June 1 | Cruise | Monocacy | Am g-b. | 190 | | | McFeater |
| WTW | Oct. 27 | Y'tze | Nightingale | Br. g-b. | | | | |
| OD | May 29 | Cruise | Palos | Am g-b. | 190 | 2 | 48 | H. Delano |
| | June 11 | Cprise | Teal | Br. g-b. | | | | |
| 8D | May 18 | Curise | Toba | Jap. g-b. | | | | |
| VTPDW | May 10 | Curise | Woodlark | Br g-b | 150 | 2 | 32 | |

## Amusements


**ST. GEORGE'S CINEMA**

Bubbling-Well.

July 21st.

"THE LABERYNT"

Featuring Madame Robine, in a Wonderful Four Part Drama.

Also

Scenic and Comic Films

Commencing at 9.15 p.m.

DONT MISS the French Review of the Allies, French Park, July 14th.

at the ST. George Cinema.

**VERDUN GARDEN**

474 Avenue Joffre 474

Musical Concert Every Afternoon at 5 p.m.

OPEN AIR CINEMA AND VAUDEVILLE from 9 to 12 p.m.

Tonight Tonight

EXTRAORDINARY METRO FEATURE

"Pennington's Choice"

5 Acts Romantic Story Brimful of Surprises

Featuring the Sovereign of the Screen

FRANCIS BUSHMAN AND BEVERLY BAYNE

and the Heavy Weight Boxing Champion J. J. JEFFRIES

Continued Success of

LEO DE MORENA

Etoile Francaise

DARNOL

Artist Comic Excentric.

## AMUSEMENTS

**Olympic Theatre**

SHOWING
on
July 21st & 22nd
and
Matinee Today

MARY PICKFORD
IN
"A GIRL OF YESTERDAY"
and
Other New Films

**VICTORIA THEATRE**

Programme
For July 21st & 22nd
SHOWING

"Redeeming Love"
FIVE PARTS

Gaumont Graphic

"Wonderful Statue"
COMEDY

"Sophie's Birthday Party"
COMEDY

Bright Lights! Follow the Crowds to "The Eldorado" Bright Music!

"The Home of Refined Dancing!"

Our First-class Entertainers!

Aldo-Pini Comical Duo

The Williamson Troupe

Change of Programme

TONIGHT

First-Class Floor! Prof. MARTINEZ Orchestra "EVERYTHING No. 1" First-Class Service!

**ISIS THEATRE**

The Largest and Coolest Cinema Theatre in Shanghai

TONIGHT TONIGHT
Concluding Two Episodes
OF THE
VOICE ON THE WIRE

Matinee Today at 3 p.m.
THE GREAT SECRET
Episodes 17 & 18 (Final)
THE VOICE ON THE WIRE
Episodes 14 & 15 (Final)

TONIGHT SHOWING ALSO
THE NORDISK PHOTO-PLAY IN 3 PARTS
THE RESURRECTION

THE SECRET KINGDOM

A SERIAL in 15 EPISODES of 32 Parts.

SHOWING FIRST EPISODES. THREE PARTS.
*Monday to Thursday (22nd to 25th July)*

SECOND EPISODE. THREE PARTS.
*Friday to Sunday (26th to 28th July)*

EVERY MONDAY (following) TWO EPISODES.
FOUR PARTS
WILL BE SCREENED.

This Serial strikes a new note in Serials. It shows life as it is lived in the Court atmosphere of Europe.

It shows, too, America's way of dealing with monarchial tyranny.

Above all, each episode is a pretty story, with a strong current of romance running through it, a coherent story from beginning to end.

Unlike most of the serials that have been shown, this serial is entirely free from absurdities.

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SPECIAL PRICES FOR SUMMER MONTHS
DRESS CIRCLE SEATS ..... 50 Cents
BOX SEATS ..... 60 Cents

# GENERAL SHIPPING NEWS

## Future Sailings

### FOR AMERICA AND CANADA

| Date | Time | Destination | Ship's Name | Flag | Agents |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| July 19 | — | Seattle, etc. | Katori Maru | Jap. | N.Y.K. |
| July 21 | — | Tacoma & Seattle | Manila Maru | Jap. | O.S.K. |
| Aug. 2 | — | Vancouver | Monteagle | Br. | C.P.R. |
| Aug. 10 | — | San Francisco | Nanking | Am. | C.M.S.S. Co. |
| Aug. 15 | — | Vancouver | Key West | Br. | C.P.R. |
| Aug. 16 | — | San Francisco | Korea Maru | Jap. | T.K.K. |
| Aug. 17 | — | Tacoma and Seattle | Altai Maru | Jap. | O.S.K. |
| Aug. 17 | — | San Francisco | Ecuador | Am. | P.M.S.S. Co. |
| Aug. 19 | — | Seattle, etc. | Suwa Maru | Jap. | N.Y.K. |
| Aug. 30 | — | San Francisco | Siberia Maru | Jap. | T.K.K. |
| Sept. 14 | — | Vancouver | E. of Japan | Br. | C.P.R. |
| Oct. 5 | — | Vancouver | Monteagle | Br. | C.P.R. |

### FOR JAPAN PORTS

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| July 22 | — | N'saki, Kobe & Y'hama | Chikugo Maru | Jap. | N.Y.K. |
| July 24 | — | Moji, Kobe & Osaka | Kumano Maru | Jap. | N.Y.K. |
| July 24 | — | Kobe | Kawachi Maru | Jap. | N.Y.K. |
| July 27 | — | Moji, Kobe & Osaka | Omi Maru | Jap. | N.Y.K. |
| July 30 | — | N'saki, Kobe, Y'hama | Tategami Maru | Jap. | N.Y.K. |
| July 31 | — | Moji, Kobe & Osaka | Chikuzen Maru | Jap. | N.Y.K. |
| Aug. 3 | — | Moji, Kobe & Osaka | Takeshima Maru | Jap. | N.Y.K. |
| Aug. 6 | — | N'saki, Kobe & Y'hama | Yamashiro Maru | Jap. | N.Y.K. |

### FOR EUROPE, INDIA, STRAITS, ETC.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | — | Port Said | Esan Maru | Jap. | N.Y.K. |
| July 24 | — | Liverpool, etc. | Mishima Maru | Jap. | N.Y.K. |
| | — | London, etc. | Kanagawa Maru | Jap. | N.Y.K. |

### FOR SOUTHERN PORTS

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| July 21 | — | Hongkong | Monteagle | Br. | C.P.R. |
| July 22 | 4.00 | Ningpo | Hsin Peking | Br. | B. & S. |
| July 22 | 4.30 | Ningpo | Hsin Ningshao | Chi. | N.S.N. Co. |
| July 23 | 3.30 | Ningpo | Kiangteen | Chi. | C.M.S.N. Co. |
| July 22 | — | Hongkong and Manila | Nanking | Chi. | C.M.S.N. Co. |
| July 22 | 11.00* | Swatow | Tamsui | Br. | B. & S. |
| July 23 | D.L. | Hongkong and Canton | Sinkiang | Br. | B. & S. |
| July 25 | — | Hongkong and Manila | Suwa Maru | Jap. | N.Y.K. |
| July 25 | D.L. | Amoy, H'kong & C'ton | Suiyang | Br. | B. & S. |
| July 27 | — | Hongkong and Manila | Ecuador | Am. | P.M.S.S. Co. |
| July 29 | — | F'chow, K'lung, T'kao | Keelung Maru | Jap. | O.S.K. |
| July 30 | — | Hongkong & Canton | Sungking | Br. | B. & S. |
| Aug. 13 | — | Manila & Singapore | Arabia Maru | Jap. | O.S.K. |
| Aug. 26 | — | H'kong & Singapore | Mexico Maru | Jap. | O.S.K. |

### FOR NORTHERN PORTS

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| July 21 | 10.30* | W'wei, C'foo & T'tsin | Tungchow | Br. | B. & S. |
| July 21 | — | Newchwang | Toonan | Chi. | C.M.S.N. Co. |
| July 22 | — | Chinwangtao | Kabafuto Maru | Jap. | K.M.A. |
| July 22 | — | Chefoo & Tientsin | Taishun | Chi. | C.M.S.N. Co. |
| July 23 | — | Newchwang | Tungwah | Chi. | C.M.S.N. Co. |
| July 23 | 2.00 | W'wei, C'foo & T'tsin | Shengking | Br. | B. & S. |
| July 23 | 10.30* | Tsingtao & Dairen | Sakaki Maru | Jap. | S.M.R. |
| July 26 | — | Tientsin | Taito Maru | Jap. | O. S. K. |
| July 27 | 10.30* | W'wei, Chefoo & T'tsin | Shuntien | Br. | B. & S. |
| July 30 | 3.00 | W'wei, Chefoo, T'tsin | Fengtien | Br. | B. & S. |
| Aug. 3 | — | Tientsin and Dairen | Koboku Maru | Jap. | O. S. K. |

### FOR RIVER PORTS

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| July 21 | M.N. | Hankow, etc. | Kiangfoo | Chi. | C.M.S.N. Co. |
| July 22 | M.N. | Hankow, etc. | Kianghsin | Chi. | C.M.S.N. Co |
| July 22 | M.N. | Hankow, etc. | Tachang Maru | Jap. | N.K.K. |
| July 22 | M.N. | Hankow, etc. | Luenho | Br. | J.M. & Co. |
| July 23 | M.N. | Hankow, etc. | Suiwo | Br. | J.M. & Co. |
| July 23 | M.N. | Hankow, etc. | Chungking | Br. | B. & S. |
| July 23 | M.N. | Hankow etc. | Tafoo Maru | Jap. | N.K.K. |
| July 24 | M.N. | Hankow, etc. | Ngankin | Br. | B. & S. |
| July 26 | M.N. | Hankow, etc. | Tatung | Br. | B. & S. |
| July 27 | M.N. | Hankow, etc. | Wuchang | Br. | B. & S. |

*A.M. M.N.—MIDNIGHT. D.L.—DAYLIGHT.

## Arrivals

| Arrived | | From | Ship's Name | Flag | Agents |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| July 20 | — | Ningpo | Kiangteen | Chi. | C.M.S.N. Co. |
| July 20 | — | Chinwangtao | Kabafuto Maru | Jap. | K.M.A |
| July 20 | — | Japan | Chikugo Maru | Jap. | N.Y.K. |
| July 20 | — | Hankow | Tachang Maru | Jap. | N.K.K. |
| July 20 | — | Hankow | Kianghsin | Chi. | C.M.S.N. Co |
| July 20 | — | Hankow | Luenho | Br. | J.M. & Co. |
| July 20 | — | Chefoo | Koonshing | Br. | J.M. & Co. |

## Departures

| Date | | For | Ship's Name | Flag | Agents |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| July 20 | — | Vancouver | Empress of Japan | Br. | C.P.R. |
| July 20 | — | San Francisco | Venezuela | Am. | P.M. S.S. Co. |
| July 20 | — | Nagasaki | Penza | Rus. | R.V.F. |
| July 20 | — | Hongkong | Key West | Br. | C.P.R. |
| July 20 | — | Foochow | Haean | Chi. | C.M.S.N. Co. |
| July 20 | — | Vladivostock | Penza | Rus. | R.V.F. |
| July 20 | 7.30* | Dairen | Kobe Maru | Jap. | S.M.R. |
| July 20 | M.N. | Hankow, etc. | Poyang | Br. | B. & S. |
| July 20 | M.N. | Hankow, etc. | Ningshao | Chi. | N.S.S. Co. |
| July 20 | M.N. | Hankow, etc. | Siangyang Maru | Jap. | N.K.K. |
| July 20 | 3.30 | Ningpo and Pootoo | Kiangteen | Chi. | C.M.S.N. Co. |

## Vessels Loading

### For River Ports

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Str. Kianghsin, Capt. J. R. Milligan, will leave on Monday night. For Freight or Passage apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Indo-China Steam Navigation Co.'s Str. Luenho tons 2868 Capt. Jackson, will leave on Monday, July 22, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd., General Managers. Passengers Tel. No. 240, Freight Tel. No. 250.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Co.'s Str. Tachang M. Capt. G. Kawamura, will be despatched from N. K. K. Pootung wharf on Monday, July 22, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight and Passage apply to The Nisshin Kisen Kaisha No. 5 The Bund. Tel. No. 3256.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Indo-China Steam Navigation Co.'s Str. Suiwo tons 2571 Capt. Sellar, will leave on Tuesday, July 23, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd., General Managers. Passengers Tel. No. 240, Freight Tel. No. 250.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s Str. Chungking, Capt. J. Meathrel, will leave on Tuesday, July 23, at 3 p.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield and Swire, Agents Tel. No. 77.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Co.'s Str. Tafoo Maru Capt. S. Hosokawa, will be despatched from N.K.K. Pootung Wharf on Tuesday, July 23, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight and Passage apply to The Nisshin Kisen Kaisha No. 5 The Bund. Tel. No. 3256.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Str. Navigation Co.'s Steamer Ngankin, Captain Newcomb, will leave from the French Bund on Wednesday, July 24, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield & Swire, Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77. Passage Tel. No. 401.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s Str. Tatung Capt. C. Williams, will leave from the French Bund on Friday, July 26, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield & Swire, Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s Str. Wuchang Capt. Pickard, will leave on Saturday, July 27, at about 12 o'clock (midnight) For Freight apply to Butterfield & Swire, Agents. Tel. 77.

### For Southern Ports

NINGPO.—The China Navigation Co's Str. Hsin Peking, Captain A. Scott, R.N.R., will leave from the French Bund on Monday, July 22, at 4.30 p.m. For Freight or Passage apply to Butterfield & Swire, Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77 Passage Tel. No. 401.

SWATOW.—The China Navigation Co.'s Str. Tamsui Capt. J. S. Dewolf, will leave on Tuesday, July 23, at 11 a.m. For Freight or Passage apply to Butterfield and Swire Agents Tel. No. 77.

HONGKONG and CANTON.—The China Navigation Co.'s Str. Sinkiang, Capt. H. A. Wavell, will leave from the French Bund direct for the above ports on Tuesday, July 23, at daylight. For Freight or Passage apply to Butterfield & Swire Agents. Freight Tel. No. 77. Passage Tel. No. 401.

HONGKONG and CANTON.—The China Navigation Co.'s Str. Suiyang, Captain J. Gibbs, will leave from the French Bund direct for the above ports on Thursday, July 25, at daylight. For Freight For Passage apply to Butterfield & Swire Agents. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

TAKAO (FORMOSA) via FOOCHOW & KEELUNG.—The Steamer Keelung Maru, Captain S. Imai, will be despatched from the Co.'s Yangtszepoo wharf on Monday, July 29, at ——— The steam-launch conveying passengers on board will leave the jetty in front of the Nisshin Kisen Kaisha at ——— on the same day. For Freight and Passage, please apply to The Osaka Shosen Kaisha, No. 4, The Bund. Tel. No. 4234 and 4235.

MANILA and SINGAPORE.—The Steamer Arabia Maru, Captain S. Hagata, will be despatched on August 13, at ——— The steam-launch conveying passengers on board will leave the Custom jetty at ——— on the same day. For Freight and Passage, please apply to The Osaka Shosen Kaisha, No. 4, The Bund. Tel. No. 4234 and 4235.

HONGKONG & SINGAPORE.—The Str. Mexico Maru Capt. K. Komiya, will be despatched from the Co.'s Yangtszepoo wharf on Aug. 28, at ——— The steam-launch conveying passengers on board will leave the Customs jetty at ——— on the same day. For Freight and Passage, please apply to The Osaka Shosen Kaisha, No. 4 The Bund. Tel. No. 4234 and 4235.

HONGKONG.—The Str. Canada Maru Capt. Y. Yamamoto, will be despatched from the Co.'s Yangtszepoo wharf on Sept. 6, at ——— The steam-launch conveying passengers on board will leave the Customs jetty at ——— on the same day. For Freight and Passage, please apply to The Osaka Shosen Kaisha, No. 4, The Bund. Tel. No. 4234 and 4235.

### For Northern Ports

WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO & TIENTSIN.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Tungchow, Captain Bennett will leave from the French Bund on unday, July 21, at 10 a.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield and Swire, Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

NEWCHWANG.—The Str. Toonan, Capt. Taylor, will leave on Sunday morning. For Freight or Passage apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

C'WANGTAO Direct.—The Kailan Mining Administration s.s. Kabafuto Maru, July 23. For Freight apply to Agent, No. 1 Jinkee Road Tel. Central No. 1115.

WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO & TIENTSIN.—The China Navigation Co.'s Str. Shengking Capt. McIntosh, will leave from the French Bund on Tuesday, July 23, at 3 p.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield & Swire Agents French Bund Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401

CHEFOO & TIENTSIN.—The Str. Taishun, Capt. Westerlund, will leave on Tuesday morning. For Freight or Passage apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

NEWCHWANG.—The Str. Tungwah, Capt. C. Smith, will leave on Tuesday morning. For Freight or Passage apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

TIENTSIN.—The Str. Taito Maru Capt. M. Takagi, will be despatched on July 26. For Freight please apply to The Osaka Shosen Kaisha, No. 4, The Bund. Tel. No. 4234 and 4235.

WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO & TIENTSIN.—The China Navigation Co.'s Str. Shuntien, Capt. Northcombe, will leave from the French Bund on Saturday, July 27, at 10 a.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield and Swire, Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

TIENTSIN and DAIREN.—The Str. Kohoku Maru Capt. S. Ohba, will be despatched from the Co.'s Yangtszepoo wharf on Aug. 3, at ———The steam-launch conveying passengers on board will leave the jetty in front of the Nisshin Kisen Kaisha at ——— on the same day. For Freight and Passage, please apply to The Osaka Shosen Kaisha, No. 4, The Bund. Tel. No. 4234 and 4235.

### For Foreign Ports

TAKOMA AND SEATTLE CALLING AT VICTORIA B.C. via NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKKAICHI, SHIMIDZU, & YOKOHAMA.—The Osaka Shosen Kaisha's Str. Manila Maru Capt. N. Kobayashi, will be despatched on July 31. Through Bills of Lading are granted to overland points connecting with the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway Co., at Seattle and Tacoma. Consular to Invoices must accompany to U.S. A. shipment. The steam-launch Conveying passengers on board will leave the Custom's Jetty at ——— on the same day. For Freight or Passage, please apply to The Osaka Shosen Kaisha, No. 4 The Bund. Tel. No. 4234 and 4235.

TACOMA AND SEATTLE CALLING KOBE, & YOKKAICHI.—The Osaka Shosen Kaisha's Str. Altai Maru Capt. ——— will be despatched on August 17. Through Bills of Lading are granted to overland points connecting with the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway Co., at Seattle and Tacoma. Consular Invoices must accompany shipment to U. S. A. For Freight, please apply to The O. S. K., No. 4 The Bund. Tel. No. 4234 and 4235.


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The steamers Wuchang and Chungking are specially fitted to handle heavy lifts, &c. but have no accommodation for Foreign passengers.

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For WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO and TIENTSIN (and Peking via Tientsin).—S.S. Tungchow, Fengtien, Shuntien and Shengking.—Sailing from the French Bund.

*Regular sailings every Tuesday and Saturday and every alternate Thursday.*

For AMOY, SWATOW, HONGKONG, and CANTON S.S.—Suiyang, Sunning, Sinkiang, Yingchow, Sungkiang and Kaifong.—Sailing from the French Bund. Weekly service every Thursday to Amoy and every Sunday to Swatow. Connections at Hongkong with services to Philippines and Australian ports will be advised upon application.

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For further particulars regarding Sailings, Passage Rates, &c. see "THE TAIKOO SHIPPING GAZETTE" obtainable from the Undersigned, or from The International Sleeping Car and Express Trains Co. (Astor House), or from Messrs. Thomas Cook & Son, Russo-Asiatic Bank Buildings, 15 The Bund.

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|---|---|---|---|
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| S.S. ECUADOR | Aug. 17 | S.S. COLOMBIA | Aug. 24 |

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|---|---|---|---|
| S.S. SANTA CRUZ | AUG. 10 | S.S. COLUSA | AUG. 7 |
| S.S. COLUSA | Oct. 10 | S.S. SANTA CRUZ | Sept. 25 |

Safety and comfort of passengers our first consideration. For information re freight or passage apply to
PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY
1-B Nanking Road, Palace Hotel Building.
Telephone Central 5050 Cable Address "Soiano"

# O. S. K.

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For Genoa
AMERICAN LINE
Via Pacific, calling at Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokkaichi, Yokohama and Victoria or Vancouver, B. C.

| | | arr. | leave. |
|---|---|---|---|
| For Tacoma and Seattle, Wash. | | | |
| "MANILA MARU" | (18,000 tons) Capt. N. Kobayashi, | July 30, | July 31 |
| "ALTAI MARU" | (15,000 tons) Capt. ——— | Aug. 16, | Aug. 17 |
| For Hongkong | | | |
| "CANADA MARU" | (12,000 tons) Capt. Y. Yamamoto, | Sept. 5, | Sept. 6 |
| For Manila and Singapore | | | |
| "ARABIA MARU" | (18,000 tons) Capt. S. Nagata, | Aug. 16, | Aug. 18 |
| For Hongkong and Singapore | | | |
| "MEXICO MARU" | (12,000 tons) Capt. K. Komiya, | Aug. 27, | Aug. 28 |
| CHINA COASTING LINE | | | |
| For Tientsin | | | |
| "TAITO MARU" | (1,500 tons) Capt. M. Takagi, | July 25, | July 26 |
| For Tientsin and Dairen | | | |
| "KOHOKU MARU" | (2,610 tons) Capt. S. Ohba, | Aug. 1, | Aug. 3 |
| For Foochow, Keelung (Formosa) and Takao | | | |
| "KEELUNG MARU" | (1,569 tons) Capt. S. Imai, | July 27, | July 29 |

The Company also run numerous steamers from Japan to South America, South Africa, Australia, India, Java, China, Korea, Vladivostok and also between the principal ports in Japan.
For freight, passage and further information, please apply to:—

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OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA
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Tel. Address: SHOSEN, SHANGHAI. Tels. 4234, 4235.

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|---|---|---|---|
| Empress of Japan | July 20 | Monteagle | July 21 |
| Monteagle* | Aug. 2 | Empress of Japan | Sept. 3 |
| Empress of Japan | Sept. 14 | Monteagle | Sept. 21 |
| Monteagle | Oct. 5 | Empress of Japan | Oct. 29 |

*Monteagle calls at Moji

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For through bills of lading, quotation of freight rates, etc. apply to
L. E. N. RYAN, Agent,
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PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM SHANGHAI

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| SHINYO MARU | 22,000 tons or San Francisco, | July 19, 1918 |
| KOREA MARU | 20,000 tons for San Francisco, | Aug. 16, 1918 |
| SIBERIA MARU | 18,000 tons or San Francisco, | Aug. 30, 1918 |
| TENYO MARU | 22,000 tons or San Francisco, | Sept. 9, 1918 |
| SHINYO MARU | 22,000 tons or San Francisco, | Oct. 5, 1918 |

FOR HONGKONG DIRECT

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| KOREA MARU | 20,000 tons for Hongkong, | Aug. 3, 1918 |
| SIBERIA MARU | 18,000 tons for Hongkong, | Aug. 10, 1918 |

All the steamers of this Company are thoroughly modern and up-to-date. Equipped with Wireless Telegraph, Submarine Signals, Laundry, Children's Nursery, Ladies' Lounge, and all other modern improvements for safety and comfort. String Orchestra, Moving Picture Performances, Deck Dances. Service and Cuisine unexcelled.

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VIA NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA AND HONOLULU

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| *S.S. "NANKING" | AUGUST | 10th |
| S.S. "CHINA" | SEPT. | 10th |

FOR HONGKONG VIA MANILA

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| S.S. "NANKING" | JULY | 23rd |
| S.S. "CHINA" | AUGUST | 22nd |

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|---|---|---|---|
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| KANAGAWA MARU .. | 12,500 | ——— | |

**AMERICAN LINE**

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| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| KATORI MARU ..... | 19,000 | Capt. I. Noma, | July 29 |
| SUWA MARU ..... | 21,000 | Capt. T. Sekine, | Aug. 19 |

**SHANGHAI-YOKOHAMA LINE** (Via Nagasaki, Moji and Kobe.)

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| CHIKUGO MARU ..... | 5,000 | Capt. K. Soida, | July 23 |
| TATEGAMI MARU .... | 4,500 | Capt. N. Tsuruhashi, | July 30 |
| YAMASHIRO MARU .. | 7,000 | Capt. Y. Nakajima, | Aug. 6 |

**SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE AND OSAKA LINE**

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| KUMANO MARU ..... | 9,500 | Capt. S. Saito, | July 24 |
| OMI MARU ..... | 7,000 | Capt. M. Machida, | July 27 |
| CHIKUZEN MARU .... | 5,500 | Capt. N. Nojiri, | July 31 |
| TAKESHIMA MARU .. | 4,500 | Capt. A. Nakamata, | Aug. 3 |

**FOR JAPAN**

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| KAWACHI MARU ..... | 12,500 | Capt. S. Ikawa, | July 24 |

**KOBE TO SEATTLE**

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| KAMO MARU ..... | 16,000 | Capt. R. Shimidzu, | Aug. 19 |

**FOR HONGKONG**

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| KASHIMA MARU ..... | 19,000 | ——— | Sept. 3 |
| KATORI MARU ..... | 19,000 | ——— | Oct. 2 |

**FOR MANILA AND HONGKONG**

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| SUWA MARU ..... | 21,000 | ——— | July 23 |
| FUSHIMI MARU ..... | 21,000 | ——— | Aug. 19 |

**AUSTRALIAN LINE**

Regular Four-Weekly Service between Japan ports and Australia (calling at Hongkong and Manila.)

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| AKI MARU ..... | 12,500 | ——— | Aug. 21 |
| TANGO MARU ..... | 14,000 | ——— | Sept. 18 |
| NIKKO MARU ..... | 10,000 | ——— | Oct. 16 |

**CALCUTTA LINE**

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**BOMBAY LINE**

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Tel. Address: Yusen, Shanghai.



## CHINESE GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS
## TIENTSIN-PUKOW LINE
## TIME TABLE

(Published by order of the Administration)

0000 — Midnight, 1330 — 130 p.m.

July 1st, 1917, and until further notice

| Mail 101 B. s. | Mail 3. B. s. | Luxe 1. B. S. | Miles | Peking-Mukden Line | Luxe 2. B. S. | Mail 4. B. | Mail 102. B. s. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 2035 | 835 | 300 | 0 | dep. Peking arr. | 2200 | 1960 | 1020 |
| 2345 | 1113 | 635 | . . | arr. Tientsin-Central dep. | 1935 | 1700 | 720 |
| 2350 | 1117 | 640 | 84 | dep. Tientsin-Central arr. | 1930 | 1655 | 710 |
| 000 | 1125 | 650 | . . | arr. Tientsin-East dep. | 1920 | 1645 | 700 |
| 1910 | 530 | 2310 | 524 | arr. Mukden dep. | 2301 | . . | 1040 |

| Local 5. | Mail 3. B. s. | | | Tientsin-Pukow Line | | Mail 4. B. | Local 6. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 715 | 1130 | — | 0 | dep. Tientsin-East arr. | — | 1705 | 1612 |
| 725 | 1140 | — | 2.71 | arr. Tientsin-Central dep. | — | 1655 | 1602 |
| 745 | 1200 | — | | dep. Tientsin-Central arr. | — | 1631 | 1547 |
| 1133 | 1500 | — | 78 | dep. Tsangchow dep. | — | 1332 | 1221 |
| 1457 | 1748 | — | 148 | dep. Techow dep. | — | 1048 | 926 |
| 1601 | 2021 | — | — | arr. Tsinanfu dep. | — | 806 | 640 |
| 7. | : | — | 220 | : | — | : | 8. |
| 800 | 2031 | — | — | dep. Tsinanfu arr. | — | 756 | 1812 |
| 1039 | 2231 | — | 266 | dep. Taianfu dep. | — | 601 | 1542 |
| 1300 | 038 | — | 318 | arr. Yenchowfu dep. | — | 349 | 1311 |
| 1315 | 048 | — | 318 | dep. Yenchowfu arr. | — | 339 | 1256 |
| 1558 | 316 | — | 377 | dep. Lincheng dep. | — | 120 | 1032 |
| 1816 | 450 | — | — | arr. Hsuchowfu dep. | — | 2326 | 810 |
| 9. | : | — | 420 | : | — | : | 10. |
| 630 | 457 | — | — | dep. Hsuchowfu arr. | — | 2329 | 2007 |
| 1154 | 833 | — | 523 | arr. Pengpu dep. | — | 1953 | 1442 |
| 1206 | 849 | — | | dep. Pengpu arr. | — | 1946 | 1432 |
| 1657 | 1152 | — | 600 | dep. Chuchow dep. | — | 1648 | 928 |
| 1843 | 1300 | — | 631 | arr. Pukow dep. | — | 1530 | 728 |

| Express 16. B. S. | Express 10. B. | | | Shanghai-Nanking Line | | Express 1. B. | Express 15. B. S. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| . . | 1430 | . . | 0 | dep. Nanking-Ferry arr. | . . | 1410 | . . |
| 2300 | 1430 | . . | . . | dep. Nanking arr. | . . | 1415 | 650 |
| 700 | 2130 | . . | 193 | arr. Shanghai-North dep. | . . | 755 | 2300 |

| Yenchowfu-Tsiningchow Branch Line | | | | | Lincheng-Tsochuang Branch Line | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 930 | 1350 | 2130 | d. Yenchowfu a. | 610 | 1230 | 2000 | 530 | 1130 | 1800 | d. Lincheng a. | 810 | 1410 | 2100 |
| 1023 | 1455 | 2232 | a. Tsiningchow d. | 522 | 1128 | 1858 | 628 | 1218 | 1908 | a. Tsochuang d. | 708 | 1302 | 1952 |

The station for the foreign concessions in Tientsin is "TIENTSIN-EAST"

**Conventional Signs.**

300 — train runs on Thursday only. 230 — train runs on Fridays only.

330 — on trains marked thus passengers must hold additional place tickets.
B — train has buffet car with regular meal service
S — train has sleep. accomm. 1st & 2nd class. s — train has only 1st class sleep. accomm.

Application for sleeping accommodation at $5.00 per berth should, at the earliest possible moment, be made to the Traffic Manager at Tientsin, or to the Traffic-Inspectors at Tientsin, Tsinanfu, Hsuchowfu or Pukow.

By Order.

THE TRAFFIC MANAGER.

Tientsin, July 1917.



**Large Display Advertisements**
ntended for the Sunday issue of The China Press
should be sent in before **5 p.m. on Friday**


# TANG CHI-YAO SUBMITS PROPOSALS FOR PEACE

### Reconvening Of Old Parliament And Naming Of New Cabinet His Terms

Reuter's Pacific Service

Peking, July 20.—Tang Chi-yao, the Governor of Yunnan, has telegraphed to the Government making the following peace proposals:

(1) In the event of the President absenting himself for good reasons the Vice-President shall have the right to act in his place but as soon as the President is free to return he shall resume his duties, otherwise he shall be required to tender his resignation to Parliament.

(2) The illegally dissolved Parliament shall be reconvened by mandate.

(3) The present members of the Cabinet not having been approved by Parliament, the Cabinet shall be reorganised and steps taken to secure the approval of Parliament.

(4) All ringleaders who are found responsible for the internal war shall be punished according to law.

Tang Chi-yao adds that his suggestions can be carried out without difficulty if the Government is sincere in its desire to solve the present problems. He proposes to approach General Hsiung K'eh-wu and General Liu Tsu-hou to ask them to offer their services to bring about the cessation of hostilities.

# WARFARE IN SHENSI MOSTLY CAMOUFLAGE

### But The Prospect For The Helpless Villages Is Dark

China Press Correspondence

Yuncheng, Shensi, July 14.—The war in Shensi, if it deserves that name, has centered for a long time in the Tongchowfu district. At the end of June and the beginning of July the Tuchun himself was in Tongchow directing from there the operations against the rebel chief, Kochien, who has for months had his headquarters in the wall-enclosed market-town of Kiangpeh, 25 li from Tongchow. From a military point of view these operations are regarded as exceedingly poor. A Chinese colonel in this province said to me the other day: "They are only playing war over there."

But the fact is, that the relation between Chen's troops and Kochien's followers are such, that the former, although they sometimes may be firing at the latter for a whole day, very rarely kill any of them. The Tuchun sees this and understands that his position is critical, and thus is loudly calling for help from Peking but no help comes. For six weeks back, some 15,000 Fengtien soldiers have been in Kuantutang on their way to Shensi, but the rumor is out that their officers do not want to help the Shensi Tuchun, as they regard him as deserving this trouble, of which himself is the cause. Thus I have just heard from a military leader, that the Fengtien troops are only to march through Shensi on their way to Hanchongfu (in the southwest corner of the province) where they have orders to stop the Yunnan troops from entering into Shensi. The question is will they arrive in time? Shensi report has it, that Yunnan troops are already crossing the Han river, in the neighborhood of Hanchongfu. It is said too, that Chen Tuchun's running the other day from Tongchow to Sian was for the same reason.

In circumstances like these it cannot but be regarded as clever of Chen to still be able to keep his post. Had Kochien not been short of ammunition, Chen would have been done long ago. As it is, there is very little prospect of peace in Shensi. And lack of this prospect means horror, anguish, torture and death to thousands of well-to-do, peace-loving people.

# HERTLING'S REFERENCE TO BELGIUM DELETED

### Withheld From First Official Report Of Speech But Later Given Out

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Amsterdam, July 14.—It is worthy of note that Count Hertling's reference to Belgium was omitted from the first official report of his speech, which simply said, "Count Hertling reviewed the political situation in the west." It was subsequently published with a covering note that the passage was now given in full in order to dissipate possible misunderstanding in the public mind.

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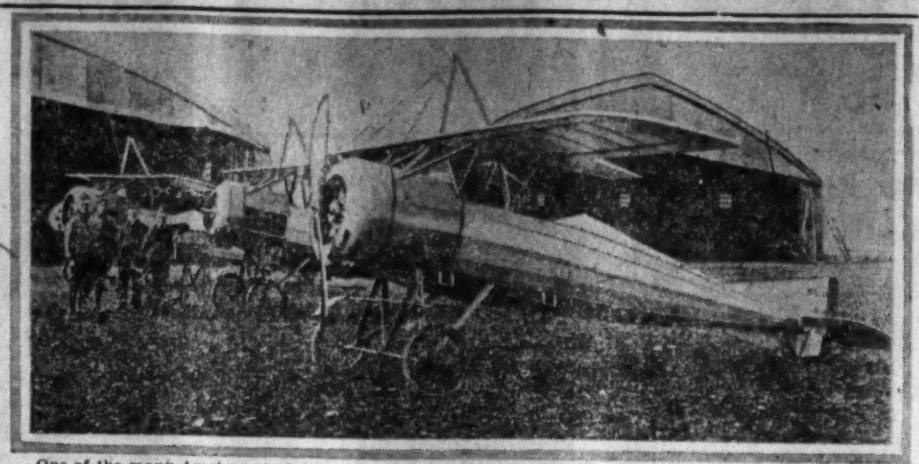
# American Aviators Training In France



One of the many American training stations for aviators in France. The planes are kept ready for use at all times.

## News Brevities

A fine of $15 was imposed upon a Chinese merchant, Sie Pao-jen, yesterday in the Mixed Court for reckless driving. On two occasions, according to the police, he drove improperly, once on Nanking Road and the other on Edinburgh Road.

* * *

Charged by the Osaka Shosen Kaisha for the larceny of 241 packages of cigarettes, a coolie was sentenced in the Mixed Court yesterday to two weeks' imprisonment. The receiver of the stolen property was fined $10.

* * *

For stealing two bicycles, one from the Japanese Post Office and the other from the town hall, a Chinese was sentenced yesterday in the Mixed Court to seven months' imprisonment.

* * *

Two more Chinese were given one week's imprisonment each in the Mixed Court yesterday for selling forged lottery tickets.

* * *

J. M. Baptista, accused of defrauding the China and Japan Trading Co. of Shanghai, arrived at Shanghai yesterday in the custody of Japanese detective, Nakagama, of the municipal police. He had been extradited from Japan. A preliminary hearing of the case will be heard at the Portuguese Consulate next week.

* * *

Death has been announced of Mr. H. G. Nixon, formerly of the British-American Tobacco Co., Ltd., which took place in an Australian camp in England, May 27. The deceased, who was 37 years old, joined the services shortly after the outbreak of the war and was wounded in France.

* * *

Upon application of Mr. G. D. Musso before Italian Assessor Ros and Magistrate Tsang yesterday in the Mixed Court, a Chinese convicted in 1907 on charges of murder and robbery and sentenced to five years' imprisonment and expulsion was ordered to be allowed to return to the Settlement on the furnishing $5,000 shop security for his good behavior for a year. The sentence of expulsion was ordered to be suspended for a year and will be cancelled after then, if the former convict behaves properly during the period.

* * *

The British Postmaster begs to acknowledge with thanks the receipt of books, magazines, etc., for H. M. Soldiers and Sailors from Mesdames Whittaker, D. Goldman, M. Kirkemo, Messrs. J. Burnside, L. A. Lyall, R. B. Symington, M. Benjamin, A. W. Dewhurst, A. H. Leslie, S. B. Neill, L. J. Parlane, E. W. Noel, H. Ross, Butterfield and Swire, China Mutual Library (per C. M. Baptista) and C. H.

* * *

A letter informs THE CHINA PRESS that Julian Kevock, charged in the Mixed Court Friday with opium smuggling, is not a Rumanian as printed, but an Armenian.

* * *

In a letter to the commanding officer, Mr. A. Wilden, Consul-General for France, expresses his thanks to the units of the Shanghai Vounteer Corps for participation in the parade celebrating July 14.

* * *

Dean A. J. Walker of the Holy Trinity Cathedral returned from Weihaiwei yesterday.

* * *

To relieve the crowded condition of the sales department of the Commercial Press, Ltd., Honan Road, the different offices now occupying the second floor will vacate the premises and move to its Paoshan Road plant August 1. The floor will then be refitted for show cases and counters to handle the customers.

# Prince Arthur Sends Message To Japan

### *Thanks Terauchi For Farewell And People Of Japan For Courtesy*

Reuter's Pacific Service

Tokio, July 19.—The Premier, Count Terauchi, today received a telegram of thanks from Prince Arthur of Connaught in reply to his message of "Bon Voyage." His Royal Highness also asks Count Terauchi to convey his sincerest appreciation of his very cordial reception by the Court, Government and people of Japan.

# S.V.C. And Police Maintain Order

(Continued From Page 1)

kew. The Chinese patrolmen attached to the station were transferred to other districts of the city and Sikhs were sent from the various stations for duty in Hongkew.

**Refuse Duty At Central Station**

At Central Station, some 60 men refused to go on duty without their arms. Their carbines had been taken from them, despite the distance from the scene of the trouble, and they seriously objected to the display of mistrust by the police officials. They refused duty at six o'clock and at eight o'clock the men of the traffic squad also demurred when they were told that they would be without their carbines.

Major A. H. Hilton-Johnson, deputy superintendant, personally took charge of the men and for an hour sent them through a stiff drill. Drill Master Fairbairn took up the burden a half an hour later, after about an hour's drill, the patrolmen decided it would be better to go out on duty. They were sent out in details, the men who had had enough drill expressing their willingness and drawing assignments. At 11 o'clock the men had nearly all gone out.

# Chefoo School Has Closing Exercises

China Press Correspondence

Chefoo, July 17.—A large number of friends gathered in the grounds of the Williams' Memorial School yesterday afternoon to witness the closing exercises and the presenting of diplomas to the three girls, who after being there for nine years, are now leaving. It was a lovely afternoon and the splendid program was carried through excellently.

Mr. Li made an ideal chairman. The cleverest item was without doubt the pianoforte playing of Li Lan-ying whose touch and execution were almost perfect and reflected the greatest credit upon her teacher. Three of the senior girls recited well and then Lan Sui-yu gave an address of welcome to the visitors and Li Lan-ying recited a vote of thanks.

The items contributed by the juniors were also done in first rate style and their drilling and dancing exercises together with their action songs called forth long and deserving applause of the enthusiastic spectators.

It was indeed a sign of China's progress to see these girls go through their performances. It is not so very many years ago that such a sight at these closing exercises presented, would have been altogether impossible. Miss Pruitt who is in charge of the school and her assistants deserve the utmost praise for the excellent work that has evidently been put in during the past year.

# Australians Inflict Big Losses On Turks

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, July 18.—An official despatch from Palestine reports:

In their counter attack on the 14th at Abu Tel Lul the Australians inflicted severe losses on the enemy, 120 dead being counted in front of one brigade alone.

We have bombed El Kettrani and Aman stations, hitting troop trains, camps and aerodromes.

## HONG LIST SUPPLEMENT

The North China Daily News and Herald, Ltd. have sent us a copy of the July edition of the North China Hong List. This edition brings the alphabetical directory of Shanghai firms as well as a Who's Who right up to date.

## BEACHED SHIP REFLOATED

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Buenos Aires, July 16.—The s.s. Clan Robertson, which was beached in the roadstead, has been refloated.

## CINQUEVALLI, JUGGLER, DEAD

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, July 16.—The death is announced of the juggler, Cinquevalli.

## Music For Monday

The following program will, weather permitting, be played by the Band in the Public Garden Monday, beginning at 5.30 p.m.:

1.—March "Decisions" .....Brown
2.—Overture "Geovano d'Arco" Verdi
3.—Waltz "Balabile" .....Lacome
4. Selection "Manola" .....Lecocq
5.—(a) Intermezzo "A Reverie" White
(b) One Step "Too Much Mustard" .....Nemo
6.—Selection ....."The Balkan Princess" .....Rubans

A. de Kryger,
Conductor-in-Charge.

## TO COUNT VOTES TODAY

A total of 50,210 votes for the election of the Provincial Assembly will be counted today at the Bureau of Public Property, Yai Shih Yuan, in the Shanghai city. Every precaution will be taken to prevent any riotous movement. Sixteen constables will be distributed about the premises to see that order is maintained. Visitors are admitted upon satisfying certain conditions and upon being given tickets. The counting is not expected to be finished in one day.

# Provision Prices in Local Market

Prices quoted are in Mexican dollars cents at Hongkew market as compiled on July 16, 1918.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| **Butcher's Meat** | | |
| Beef | per lb. | 14-30 |
| Mutton | " | 16-30 |
| Pork | " | 25-30 |
| Veal | " | 25-30 |
| **Fish** | | |
| Bream | per lb. | none |
| Cod | " | 12-14 |
| Mandarin | " | 30-40 |
| Mackerel | " | 12-14 |
| Pomfret | " | 12-14 |
| Salmon | " | 18-20 |
| Small | " | none |
| Soles | " | 12-14 |
| Whitebait | " | 20-25 |
| **Game, Poultry and Eggs** | | |
| Deer | each | none |
| Duck | " | 40-80 |
| Eggs | per doz. | 15-17 |
| Fowl | per lb. | 20-22 |
| Geese | each | 50-$1.00 |
| Hare | " | none |
| Partridge | " | none |
| Pheasant | " | none |
| Pigeons | " | 15-16 |
| Plover | " | none |
| Quail | " | none |
| Snipe | " | none |
| Turkey | per lb. | 35-40 |
| Teal | each | none |
| Wild Duck | " | none |
| Wild Pigeons | " | none |
| Woodcock | " | none |
| Wild Geese | " | none |
| **Fruit** | | |
| Appricots | per lb. | 8-10 |
| Apples | " | 8-12 |
| Bananas | " | 6-7 |
| Cherries | " | none |
| Cocoanuts | each | 15-18 |
| Chestnuts | per lb. | none |
| Figs | per doz. | none |
| Grapes | per lb. | none |
| Lemons | each | 12-14 |
| Lichees | per lb. | 15-20 |
| Mangoes | each | none |
| Mangosteens | per doz. | none |
| Melons | each | 2-4 |
| Oranges | per lb. | none |
| Peaches | " | 6-10 |
| Pear | per lb. | 10-12 |
| Persimmons | " | none |
| Peeboes | " | none |
| Plums | " | 7-8 |
| Pumeloes | each | 15-20 |
| Pineapples | " | 8-10 |
| Pears | per lb. | none |
| Strawberries | " | none |
| Walnuts | " | 10-12 |
| **Vegetables** | | |
| Artichokes | each | 5-6 |
| Asparagus | per doz. | 20-30 |
| French Beans | per lb. | 5-6 |
| Broad Beans | " | 6-8 |
| Beetroot | per bunch | 2-3 |
| Bamboo Shoots | per lb. | none |
| Cabbage | each | 4-5 |
| Carrots | " | 2-3 |
| Cauliflower | " | none |
| Celery | per bunch | 2-3 |
| Egg Plant | per lb. | 5-6 |
| Green Corn | each | 1-2 |
| Leeks | per bunch | 2-3 |
| Mushrooms | per lb. | none |
| Onions | " | 2-3 |
| Parsnips | per bunch | 2-3 |
| Potatoes | per pic. | $1.20-1.40 |
| Peas | per lb. | none |
| Radishes | per bunch | 1-2 |
| Spinach | per lb. | 3-4 |
| Tomatoes | " | 4-5 |
| Turnips | per bunch | none |
| **Grain and Flour** | | |
| Flour American | per 50 lbs. | $3.50 |
| Flour Australian | " | $4.30 |
| Flour Shanghai | " | $2.35 |
| Rice | per 200 lbs. | $7.30 |
| **Milk** | | |
| Foreign dairies | per bottle | 30 |
| Chinese dairies | " | 17 |
| **Fodder** | | |
| Barley | per lbs. | $2.55 |
| Bran | " | $1.70 |
| **Fuel** | | |
| House Coal | per ton Tls. | 19.50 |
| Stove Coal | per ton Tls. | 21.75 |
| Firewood | per 50 bundles | $2.00 |
| **Laundry** | | |
| Per 100 articles | | $3.00-4.00 |

F. J. W. Melville,
Chief Inspector

# BENJAMIN AND POTTS SHARE LIST

## Yesterday's Prices

| STOCK | Quotations Closing |
|---|---|
| **Banks** | |
| H. K. and S. B. ... | $565 B. |
| Chartered ..... | $71 |
| Russo-Asiatic ..... | R. 250 |
| **Marine Insurances** | |
| Canton ..... | $338 B. |
| North China ..... | Tls. 126 B. |
| Union of Canton ... | $760 B. |
| Yangtsze ..... | $195 B. |
| Far Eastern Ins. Co. Ltd ..... | Tls. 25 B. |
| **Fire Insurances** | |
| China Fire ..... | $134 B. |
| Hongkong Fire ..... | $320 B. |
| **Shipping** | |
| Indo-China Pref .. | Tls. 100 |
| Indo-China Def .. | |
| "Shell" ..... | 140s. B. |
| Shanghai Tug (o) . | Tls. 22½ B. |
| Shanghai Tug (f) .. | Tls. 38 B. |
| **Mining** | |
| Kaiping ..... | Tls. 10 B. |
| Oriental Cons ..... | 27s. 6d. |
| Philippine ..... | Tls. 0.80 |
| Raub ..... | $2.80 |
| **Docks** | |
| Hongkong Dock .... | $124½ B. |
| Shanghai Dock .... | Tls. 142½ B. |
| New Eng. Works ... | Tls. 22¼ B. |
| **Wharves** | |
| Shanghai Wharf ... | |
| Hongkong Wharf .. | Tls. 71 B. |
| | $92½ B. |
| **Lands and Hotels** | |
| Anglo French Land | Tls. 73½ B. |
| China Land ..... | Tls. 50 |
| Shanghai Land ... | Tls. 70 B. |
| Weihaiwei Land .... | Tls. 3 |
| Shanghai Hotels Ltd | $12 B. |
| China Realty (ord) | Tls. 50 |
| China Realty (pref.) | Tls. 50 |
| **Cottons Mills** | |
| E-wo ..... | Tls. 175 B. |
| E-wo Pref ..... | Tls. 97½ |
| Laou-kung-mow .... | Tls. 120 |
| Oriental ..... | Tls. 60 B. |
| Shanghai Cotton ..... | Tls. 147½ |
| Kung Yik ..... | Tls. 15½ S. |
| Yangtszepoo ..... | Tls. 8.85 |
| Yangtszepoo Pref .. | Tls. 90 |
| **Industrials** | |
| Butler Tile ..... | Tls. 23 |
| China Sugar ..... | $83 B. |
| Green Island ..... | $7 B. |
| Langkats ..... | Tls. 15½ B. |
| Major Bros ..... | Tls. 5 |
| Shanghai Sumatra | Tls. 65 B. |
| **Stores** | |
| Hall and Holtz ..... | $13½ B. |
| Llewellyn ..... | 330 |
| Lane, Crawford ... | $80 |
| Moutrie ..... | $31 |
| Watson ..... | $5.30 B. |
| Weeks ..... | $13½ |
| **Rubbers (Local)** | |
| Alma ..... | Tls. 7 B. |
| Amherst ..... | Tls. 0.27½ B. |
| Anglo-Java ..... | Tls. 7 B. |
| Anglo-Dutch ..... | Tls. 3¼ B. |
| Ayer Tawah ..... | Tls. 18 B. |
| Batu Anam 1913 .. | Tls. 0.60 B. |
| Bukit Toh Alang ... | Tls. 3 |
| Bute ..... | Tls. 0.70 B. |
| Chemor United ..... | Tls. 0.90 B. |
| Chempedak ..... | Tls. 9 |
| Cheng ..... | Tls. 1½ B. |
| Consolidated ..... | Tls. 2 B. |
| Dominion ..... | Tls. 5 |
| Gula Kalumpong ... | Tls. 6.10 |
| Java Conso'dated .. | Tls. 12½ B. |
| Kamunting ..... | Tls. 4 B. |
| Kapala ..... | Tls. 0.50 |
| Kapayang ..... | Tls 27 |
| Karan ..... | Tls. 11 |
| Kota Bahroes ..... | Tls. 4½ B. |
| Kruewoek Java ... | Tls. 12½ B. |
| Padang ..... | Tls. 10 B. |
| Pengkalan Durian .. | Tls. 4 B. |
| Permata ..... | Tls. 2¼ |
| Ropah ..... | Tls. 0.90 B. |
| Samagagas ..... | Tls. 0.65 B. |
| Seekee ..... | Tls. 6 |
| Semambu ..... | Tls. 0.82½ |
| Senawang ..... | Tls. 6¾ B. |
| Shanghai Klebang .. | Tls. 0.50 B. |
| Shanghai Malay ... | Tls. 7 |
| S'hai Malay-pref ... | Tls. 10.70 |
| Shanghai Pahang .. | Tls. 1.10 B. |
| Sungala ..... | Tls. 1.05 |
| Sungei Duri ..... | Tls. 6 B. |
| Sua Manggis ..... | Tls. 3 B. |
| S'hai Kalantan .... | Tls. 0.60 B. |
| Shanghai Seremban | Tls. 0.50 B. |
| Taiping ..... | Tls. 1 B. |
| Tanah Merah ..... | Tls. 0.85 B. |
| Tebong ..... | Tls. 13 B. |
| Ulobri ..... | Tls 2¼ |
| Ziangbe ..... | Tls. 4 B. |
| **Miscellaneous** | |
| C. I. and E. Lumber | Tls. 140 B. |
| Culty Dairy ..... | Tls. 19¼ |
| S'hai Elec. and Asb. | $2 |
| Shanghai Trams ... | Tls. 61 B. |
| Shanghai Gas ..... | Tls. 22½ B. |
| Horse Bazaar ..... | Tls. 55 |
| Shanghai Mercury . | Tls. 20 |
| S'hai Telephone .... | Tls. 51 B. |
| S'hai Waterworks.... | Tls. 165 |

S., Sellers. Ss, Sales. B. Buyers.

Telephone No. 398

Benjamin & Potts, 8 Jinkee Road

# Business and Official - - - Notices - - -


V. K. SHEN & SON
FOUNDED A.D. 1894
FURNITURE MAKERS & INTERIOR DECORATORS
9 B. Bubbling Well Road
'PHONE 1910 Shanghai


## Notice To Mariners, No. 663.

China Sea.

Shanghai District.

Yangtze River — North Channel Entrance.

Drinkwater Point Lightvessel moved.

Referring to Special Notice to Mariners No. 513, NOTICE is hereby given that the Drinkwater Point Lightvessel, North Channel Entrance to the Yangtze River, has been moved and is now moored in about 40 feet of water in the middle of the fairway to the southward of Drinkwater Point. From the lightvessel the Drinkwater Point Beacon bears N. 10½° E., distant 2.7 miles.

All bearings given are magnetic and depths are those of low water of ordinary spring tides.

By Order of the Inspector General of Customs.

T. J. Eldridge,
Acting Coast Inspector.

THE MARITIME CUSTOMS,
Coast Inspector's Office,
Shanghai, 20th July 1918.

## The Shanghai Land Investment Company, Limited

SHAREHOLDERS are notified that a Dividend of Five percent (5%) for the half year ending 30th June, 1918, has been declared and Dividend Warrants will be issued on Monday, the 29th day of July, 1918.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from the 19th to the 29th day of July, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Directors,
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.,
Agents.

Shanghai, 12th July, 1918.

18680


*BUTTER!*
*BUTTER!!*
*BUTTER!!!*

Fresh Butter in one-lb. pats.

"DAISY" BRAND
and
"MEADOW" BRAND

may be obtained from all leading Storekeepers in Shanghai and the principal Outports. Shipped to Outports packed in pure machine made ice.

Tinned Butter in 2 lb. (nom) tins
Finest Australian
"BULLFINCH" BRAND
and
"RED FEATHER" BRAND

Imported by
**GEDDES & CO., LTD.**
Tel. 346. 5 Peking Road.



**Dear Ladies**

If you would like to please your husbands; and look nice have your hair

**Permanently Waved**

by expert treatment.

About particulars please communicate with Mrs. EDMUND, 116 Dixwell Road.

Tel. N. 2065.


**NOTICE**

DR. OKS & DR. FURSTENBERG
No. 3 Kiukiang Road.
Tel. Central 1801.

DR. OKS, M.D., Specialist for diseases and operations of eyes, ears, throat and nose.
9-11 a.m. and 1-4 p.m.

DR. FURSTENBERG, M.D., Urinary and skin diseases.
11-1 p.m. and 4-6 p.m.

18772

FOR SALE Furniture, nearly new and mostly American made fumed oak, for three rooms and kitchen with cooking utensils, also electric fan, treadle Singer sewing machine, 30-30 Winchester rifle, books, etc. Flat can be taken over with furniture. Call anyday after 2 p.m. at No. 7 D. C. Ben Building, 25 Avenue Edouard VII.

18779

10 ROOMS to let on second floor of 113-15 Avenue Edouard VII for offices or living quarters. Apply Manager, the Oriental Press.

18598


**—BILL SMITH—**

POETRY

*A Grand Slam*
*Is satisfying;*
*Makes one feel*
*good.....*

*Like one, one,*
*one, Robin*
*Hood.*

So does
Elephant
Head French
Peppermint.

ASK BILL!



**Yut Sae Chang & Co.**

Wholesale Hardware Merchants, Building Contractors— Engineers' Supplies.
A1284 BROADWAY, SHANGHAI.

Alcohol Fans, Spring Hinges and Green Wire Cloth.

17997



**Apollo Theatre**

An exhibition of the
BRITISH OFFICIAL WAR FILMS
Naval Air Fighters
Campaign in Mesopotamia
The New Crusaders
Topical Budgets, etc., etc.
will be given on
WEDNESDAY, 24th JULY,
at 9.15 p.m.
Usual prices
Booking at MOUTRIE'S

18740



**Are you earning less than :: :: $6,000.00 yearly? :: ::**

If you are,—you're on the wrong job. You're in a rut. Why waste a life time working for animal wages,—when it's so easy to get into a Man's job and earn a Man's salary?

**Be an Engineer!**

Get into a new—clean—fascinating—high—salaried—dignified profession that assures you a place on Easy Street. Engineers are needed everywhere. Field can't be crowded for years to come. A POSTAL BRINGS FULL INFORMATION.

**AMERICAN SCHOOL OF CORRESPONDENCE**

Dept. 25, 34 Nanking Road, Shanghai.



**THE NICHIBEI GUARANTY TRUST COMPANY, LIMITED.**

(The Japan-American Guaranty Trust Co., Ltd.)

**Capital: Yen 20 Million**

HEAD OFFICE:
10 Daikuche Nipponbashiku, Tokyo

Shanghai Agents:
**Mr. W. S. T. Nien**
6 KIUKIANG ROAD

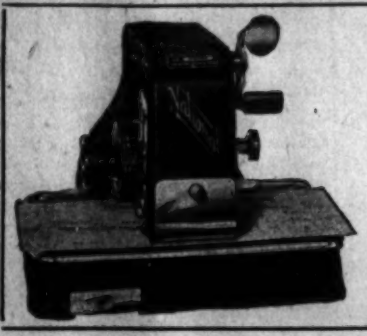
Applications will be received up till the 24th inst.

18757



**W. Z. ZEE & SONS**
(ZUNG LEE & SONS, ESTABLISHED 1895)
A1222 BROADWAY & 511 TIENDONG ROAD, SHANGHAI.
Stocks of
**Metals, Hardware and Sundries.**
Contractors to
GOVERNMENTS, MUNICIPALITIES, RAILWAYS, TRAMWAYS, ETC.





**CHEQUE WRITERS**
Perforating - Printing
Embossing

**The Office Appliance Co.**
4 Canton Road
Shanghai



When you need a new Storage Battery, there are two vital things to be considered — the *quality* of the battery and the *service* back of it.

*Prest-O-Lite* is the battery for you.

*Service Station And Sole Agents for China*
The Shanghai Horse Bazaar & Motor Co., Ltd.



**MASON & CO.**
CONFECTIONERS
No. 90 BUBBLING WELL ROAD. (OPPOSITE RACE COURSE)
Fancy Cakes and Candies of French Style in All Descriptions
Telephone Central 3529



We Have Just Received a Shipment of
**AMERICAN EUREKA COOL-CLOTH**
in Wool and Linen Bodies.

This is the ideal cloth for your Summer suits. All patterns and colors in stock. The first to reach Shanghai. You will like it.

**See Our Samples and Order Now!**

***HENRY THE TAILOR***
14 J Seward R ad



**THE VERITAS INSURANCE CO., LTD.**
OF BATAVIA
FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE
Policies issued at lowest current rates. Claims paid on the spot.
**THE KLAUBER TRADING CORPORATION**
AGENTS
TEL. CENTRAL 2503. 8-B PEKING ROAD.


### EDUCATIONAL

WANTED to take lessons in French language from competent teacher. Apply to Box 131, THE CHINA PRESS.

18769 J.24.

WANTED: Lessons in English. Please apply giving terms, to Box 133, THE CHINA PRESS.

18771 J.23.

WANTED a first-class teacher for Spanish lessons. Apply to Box 120, THE CHINA PRESS.

18762 J.21.

LADY will give lessons during holidays, advanced subjects. Boys preferred. Can teach in French or English. Apply to Box 114, THE CHINA PRESS.

18745 J.21.

**Business and Official Notices are Continued on Page 17**

### HOUSES WANTED

WANTED flat or house, 5-6 rooms, furnished or unfurnished, suitable for office and residence combined, locality Central. Reply to Box 125, THE CHINA PRESS.

18764 J.23.

### MISCELLANEOUS

WANTED to rent services of bitch, (large one preferred) in milk to raise puppies. Apply to Box 113, THE CHINA PRESS.

18743 J.25.

**Amusement Advertising will be found on Page 17**

# Classified Advertisements

**2 cents a Word (Minimum Charge 40 cents)**

All Advertisements must be Prepaid

Replies must be called for

### APARTMENTS

**WINDSOR HOUSE**
14-15 Quinsan Gardens

Comfortable rooms front and back, (with bathrooms and verandah), to let. Good table.

Telephone North 482.

**No. 8 Quinsan Gardens**

To let first floor furnished room with bathroom attached, suitable for married couple or two batchelors. Also one attic room. Terms moderate. Apply Mrs. G. Pollock.

TO LET: Central, quiet location in business quarter, large, nicely furnished room, with board, for two: $150.00. Apply to Box 136, THE CHINA PRESS.

TO LET: In private family, two nicely furnished rooms with verandah and bathrooms attached, suitable for married couple or two bachelors, with board. Apply to Box 132, THE CHINA PRESS.

18770 J.24.

TO LET: Central, one large, airy, cool, well-furnished and newly painted bedroom. Excellent board and attendance, near Bund. Terms $130 for two. Apply to Box 75, THE CHINA PRESS.

18760 J.21.

FOR RENT a large bed-sitting room and verandah, with board near French Park; gentleman. Apply to Box 116, THE CHINA PRESS.

18752 J.21.

### SITUATION VACANT

AN American or English governess is desired for Vladivostok. Salary $75 Mexican, a comfortable home for party who can fill necessary requirements, for a child of five years. Please apply to Box 129, THE CHINA PRESS.

18775 J.24.

WANTED: Traveling salesman for Hankow and district. State previous experience, if any. Apply to Box 135, THE CHINA PRESS.

18776 J.24.

### HOUSES TO LET

HOUSE TO LET: 10 Chaoufoong Road. Small detached house ready for immediate occupation. Apply to 10 Yangtszepoo Road.

18727 J.23.

TO LET: No. 6 Wayside Road, corner residence of five good rooms near Wayside trams. Rent Tls. 60 Apply premises for inspection; further particulars Hammond, No. 38 Nanking Road.

18574

### APARTMENTS WANTED

TWO Englishman require about the middle of September two furnished bedrooms with or without board. Hongkew or Central district. Apply to Box 127, THE CHINA PRESS.

18767 J.21.

WANTED by bachelor, Englishman, furnished bed-sitting room or small flat, with bathroom and verandah. No boarding house, Hongkew district. Apply to Box 122, THE CHINA PRESS.

18756 J.23.

### TRANSLATIONS

TRANSLATOR, who has considerable experience in legal, consulate, syndicate, journalistic, commercial and official translator work, undertakes translation in English and Chinese of agreements, petitions, letters, legal documents, advertisements, and commercial documents, etc. Please apply to Chang Nieh-yun, 1 Museum Road, or P.D., 159 Haining Road, opposite West End Lane.

### SITUATIONS WANTED

SHOW CARD WRITER desires engagement in big shop. Moderate salary. Good experience. Apply to Box 134, THE CHINA PRESS.

18773 J.21.

WANTED by Chief Engineer, British certificate a position. Preferable on shore. Apply to Box 130, THE CHINA PRESS.

18768 J.24.

EXPORT (British) experienced man wants position. Able to build up or develop business. Apply to Box 121, THE CHINA PRESS.

18754 J.22.

AN A1 lady stenographer (American), is open for immediate engagement, all or part time. Apply to Box 117, THE CHINA PRESS.

18759 J.21.

POSITION WANTED by an experienced young man, with thorough knowledge of bookkeeping. Good references. No objection to outport. Apply to Box 73, THE CHINA PRESS.

18742 J.25.

### Exchange and Mart

HOUGHTON'S ¼ plate Reflex Camera. Cooke F. 4.5 Lens. Instantaneous shutter working at 1/15 to 1/1000 sec. Film pock Adapter. Developing tank, Ray filter of Jena glass, 1 doz. plate holders, tripod; the lot practically new. Lens alone cost £10. Accept $125, for a quick sale. Apply to Box 128, THE CHINA PRESS.

18767 J.21.

FOR SALE: One Corona (used) only one month for $90 and a traveller's typewriter Blickenhort for $60. Apply to Box 137, THE CHINA PRESS.

18778 J.21.

FOR SALE: "Indian" twin powerplus motor-cycle, latest model with side-car. Every refinement, electric lighting, horn and speedometer. Powerful and silent combination, as new. Great bargain. Tls. 440 or solo Tls. 365. Apply to Box 123, THE CHINA PRESS.

18763 J.21.

FOR SALE: A going concern of Import with numerous connections in America and Japan. Apply to Box 126, THE CHINA PRESS.

18765 J.21.

INTERNATIONAL Savings Society Bond No. 3063. Commenced in June 1917, paid up to date. 14 instalments—$168.00. Willing to sell for $100. Owner leaving China shortly. Apply to Box 124, THE CHINA PRESS.

18758 J.26.

FOR SALE: One second-hand Lancashire boiler 6′ × 19′, in excellent working order. Working pressure 100 lbs. Apply The China Import and Export Lumber Co., Ltd., 6 Kiukiang Road.

18761 J.23.

FOR SALE: Indian motor-cycle, twin cylinder; 7 h.p. single speed, good running order. What offer. Apply to Box 119, THE CHINA PRESS.

18753 J.23.

SAFETY Razor Blades Sharpened. Old blades made as good as new, 50 cents a dozen, single blades; 70 cents, double. Y.M.C.A. Barber Shop, 120 Szechuen Road.

18632

FOR SALE: a 4½ h.p. (R.A.C.) motor cycle with side-car (B.S.A. Co.), hood, apron, tools, etc., complete, used 9 months and in perfect condition, 65 miles per gallon consumption. Owner buying larger machine. Apply to Box 115, THE CHINA PRESS.

18748 J.25.

FOR SALE. New desk fans, just imported, 220 volts A.C. 16" oscillating. 3 speeds, Tls. 27. 12" oscillating 3 speeds, Tls. 23. Apply to Box 104, THE CHINA PRESS.

18728 J.24.

WANTED to purchase: Stamps of the China Local Post Office at ports during 1895-7 such as Amoy, Foochow, Ichang, Kiukiang, Hankow, Nanking, Chefoo, Weihaiwei, etc., used or unused. For prompt cash. Send offers and details, to Box 111, THE CHINA PRESS.

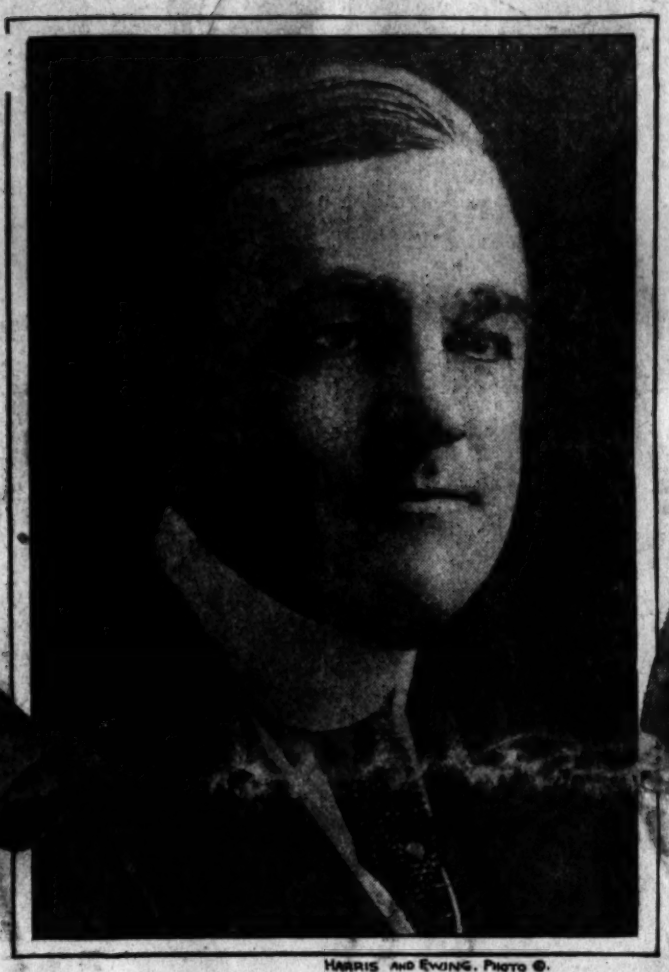
Magazine and Automobile Section of The China Press, Sunday, July 21, 1918

# Mrs. Margaret Emerson-McKim-Vanderbilt-Baker's Three Romances

## Why the Widow of Alfred Gwynne Vanderbilt, Lost on the Lusitania, Selected Mr. Ray Baker, of Nevada, for Her Third Husband

PHOTO AINE DUPONT

**Mrs. Margaret Emerson-McKim-Vanderbilt-Baker Showing Her Famous Emerald Necklace.**



HARRIS AND EWING, PHOTO ©.

**Mr. Raymond T. Baker, a Plain American Who Works for a Living, Who Has Spent Most of His Life in the Southwestern Deserts with Pick, Shovel and a Mule, Prospecting for Mines.**

**The New Bride with One of the Vanderbilt Children.**

SUPPOSE YOU WERE—

The wealthiest young woman in America,

And a widow and very attractive,

And stood at the very top of the social ladder,

And were besieged by innumerable suitors for your hand (and fortune),

And you had, thus, everything on earth except a title—

WOULD YOU MARRY—

To gain a foreign title?

Or to add to your present great wealth?

Or would you pick out the man your heart really yearned for, a man of little wealth, of little social position, a Government office holder—and marry for LOVE?

Well, these are exactly the problems that have confronted Mrs. Alfred Gwynne Vanderbilt since her husband, the head of the Vanderbilt family, was lost when the German torpedo sank the Lusitania three years ago.

The young widow of the richest of the Vanderbilts pondered long and earnestly these questions and has settled on her answer. She has picked the man her heart longed for, a relatively obscure American who works for a living—Mr. Ray Baker, of Nevada.

Now, why did the young widow of Alfred Gwynne Vanderbilt select Ray Baker, of Nevada?

Suppose, for a moment, that you were a young man working for a living, and the greatest of American heiresses, with all the other advantages just enumerated, accepted you for a husband, bringing (to use an old-fashioned phrase) $50,000,000 in her lap—would you not find it difficult to realize your own luck?

Probably Mr. Ray Baker feels just that way about it. Very likely he asks himself at intervals if it can really be true.

But Mr. Baker and his fiancee are not the only persons interested in this "matrimonial alliance." The public would like to know how and why Mrs. Vanderbilt came to pick out this young man to fall in love with.

What is there about him to inspire the love passion in a woman who is no longer an impressionable girl, and who has nothing to offer her that she does not already possess?—except, perhaps, the best and most desirable thing in all the world.

To begin with, who is Mr. Baker?

Mr. Ray Baker is at the present time Director of the Mint Bureau, with an office in the Treasury Building at Washington. He has held that job since February of last year, and it consists chiefly in the management of all the mints. He is Uncle Sam's coiner-in-chief.

He is thirty-nine years old, 5 feet 7¼ inches tall, rather stockily built, but shapely and well set up, weighs about 175 pounds, has black eyes and plenty of black hair and is a well-dressed man without being in the least dandified.

Most people would call him rather handsome, though a term perhaps more properly descriptive is "fine-looking." It is a remarkable face, heavy jawed, very broad, with a mouth that sets firmly in repose, eyes far apart and with an unusual breadth between the wings of the nose.

The eyebrows are heavy and rather bushy. The ears are set close to the head. The forehead is high. Across the upper lip and over cheeks and chin (though close-shaven) there is a blue-black tinge. If Mr. Baker were to refrain from the razor for a few months the metamorphosis would be remarkable. Few Russian anarchists could outdo him in the matter of beard development.

Much more important is the fact that everybody likes Ray Baker. He puts on no "lugs" with anybody. Because he likes people, every one likes him. There is something about the way in which he shakes hands that is in itself engaging. It is the handshake not merely of the "good mixer," but of the good fellow—the sort of chap who enjoys kindliness and the opportunity of being useful to the folks he meets.

Doubtless this is fundamentally a matter of temperament. But, presumably also, it is a reflex of Mr. Baker's bringing-up.

He was born in a mining camp—Eureka, Nevada. In that camp and its neighborhood he spent his boyhood days. At sixteen years of age he went to work for himself, punching cows.

This was merely *ad interim*, so to speak. He had more exalted ambitions. His father was at that time attorney for the Southern Pacific Railroad. For himself, however, the law had no delights. Mines—gross wealth hidden in the bowels of mother earth—inspired his imagination and invited his inquiring efforts.

Nevertheless, he wanted a good education. Deserting the cows, he matriculated at the University of Nevada. But a mining fever broke loose, and he with it. The lure of the desert invited him, claimed him, held him.

Twelve years he wandered in the desert, looking for copper, for silver, for gold. For two of these years he dwelt at one camp in Death Valley, a region abhorred of man. But he enjoyed the experience. He was "doing things." That is the kind of person Ray Baker is.

The bulk of his life, indeed, from babyhood on, has been spent in the desert. He calls himself a "desert man." Leading a string of burros over the most inhospitable wastes, or through mountain passes where the hope of finding water was practically a gamble with death—this has been the chosen employment of the man to whom Mrs. Vanderbilt has given her heart.

Mining, even now, is his business. Yet—and this seems rather odd—he owns no mines. He never has owned any mines. Prospecting—the finding of metalliferous deposits—is his specialty.

There you have it. Ray Baker's specialty is *finding things*. He is a professional discoverer. When he has come across something that has value he sells it in open market.

In this way he has built up some private means—maybe $250,000 or more. Mere chicken-feed compared with the $50,000,000 which his beautiful young wife will bring to him "in her lap," yet enough to keep the wolf from a bachelor's door—if Mr. Baker had elected to remain a bachelor.

As an employe of the Government he earns $100 a week. Just a bit less than that, in fact, inasmuch as his salary as Director of the Mint is $5,000 a year.

Even on this pay he might live, all alone by himself, very decently. With the addition of his private income he is a well-off man.

One might infer that much from the way he lives. He occupies a very handsome apartment, furnished by himself quite beautifully, at the Benedick, a flathouse for bachelors on I street, in Washington, about four blocks from the White House. At his service at all hours he keeps two expensive automobiles—a twin-six touring car and a "super-six" (limousine) town car.

Mr. Baker is no stranger to luxury. But such luxury as he now enjoys he has earned for himself. He has dug it out of the ground. Or, more accurately speaking, he has procured it by showing other folks where to dig.

Mr. Baker, as already explained, is a specialist in finding things. He has capped the climax of his career by finding for himself a wife who is one of the most beautiful and altogether the richest unmarried woman in the world.

Talk about prospecting! But love is the most enterprising and enthusiastic of all prospectors. He has found a much richer gold mine matrimonially than he ever dug out of the earth.

But why did Mrs. Alfred Gwynne Vanderbilt fall in love with Mr. Baker? And how and where did she happen to do it?

Well, accident (as usually happens) doubtless had much to do with the matter. Mere chance brought it about that Mr. Baker was introduced to Mrs. Vanderbilt on a social occasion in London. Recently? Not at all. It was many years ago, long before she became a widow.

She met him again, years later, in New York. A renewal of their acquaintance brought pleasure to them both. They saw a good deal of each other. It was the beginning of a romantic attachment that is now to find its completion in marriage.

Simple enough, truly. What makes the match interesting is that it is a love-mating between the wealthiest of young women and a relatively poor and ineligible young man.

But he is a *real* man, an American, and a chap who has done things. Also a fine, wholesome chap. Most people are likely to think that Mrs. Vanderbilt has been wise to choose him in preference to a foreign title with something more or less human and anomalous attached to it.

Ray Baker, so conspicuously successful as a lover and a mining man, possesses other claims to distinction. In the politics of Nevada he is a prominent figure, and there is reason to believe that he may soon arrive in Congress as a Senator from that State.

He was secretary to our Embassy in Russia not long ago, and, acting in that capacity made, in 1915, one of the longest messenger trips on record, journeying from Petrograd across Finland and Scandinavia to the United States with dispatches for the State Department. Having arrived in Washington, he started immediately thence for Petrograd by way of the Pacific and Siberia, with letters, thus completing a circuit of the earth.

Naturally, it was in the way of politics that Mr. Baker became Director of the Mint. He is a Democrat, from the Silver State, and there is little worth knowing about metals that he does not know. Gold, silver and copper, the stuff our coins are made of—he knows how they *grow*. An obviously suitable man for the post of Uncle Sam's coiner-in-chief.

His chosen occupation? Work. He says so himself. His favorite amusement? Work, again. There are few idle hours for Ray Baker. But such hours as he has at his disposal are spent out of doors. He is an outdoor man; one has only to look at him to see that. Every kind of sport appeals to him, from golf to baseball, and when opportunity serves he rides horseback.

In these tastes Mrs. Vanderbilt sympathizes with him. But, since the loss of her husband, who perished when the Lusitania was sunk, she has given most of her time to war work, and has been prominent in Red Cross service, abandoning all social activities.

The honeymoon is to be spent in Nevada, and later the couple will reside in Washington, where Mr. Baker will keep right on as Director of the Mint, just as though he were not the husband of one of the richest women in the world. That is the kind of man he is.

If (as seems not unlikely) he is seated in the Upper House as a member of that august body, the erstwhile Mrs. Vanderbilt will find through her marriage a new and worth-while distinction. For it is a glory much more than ordinarily satisfactory to be the wife of a Senator of the United States.

The new bride is the only daughter of Captain Emerson, a wholesale drug manufacturer and financier of Baltimore and was married for the first time in 1902 to Dr. Smith Hollins McKim, of that city. They separated seven years later and in 1910 she obtained a decree of divorce in Reno. She was married to Mr. Vanderbilt in England in 1911, two years and a half after he had been divorced by his first wife, Ellen French Vanderbilt.

Shortly after her second marriage Dr. McKim threatened a suit for the alienation of her affections against Mr. Vanderbilt and Captain Emerson, but abandoned his plan after a settlement had been reached by which he received $50,000 and an annuity of $7,500 a year.

Mr. Vanderbilt was the second son of Cornelius Vanderbilt and was 38 years old when he lost his life in the sinking of the Lusitania. He was made his father's chief heir, following an estrangement between his father and his elder brother, Colonel Cornelius Vanderbilt, and at the father's death inherited a fortune estimated at $50,000,000.

When, after his own death, his will was offered for probate, his estate was appraised at $17,360,522. This allowed for various deductions, including one of $2,000,000 which Mrs. Vanderbilt received by an ante-nuptial settlement. She received also an additional $1,000,000, her husband's estate in the Adirondacks, realty valued at $220,000, and the income from a trust fund of $5,000,000, with power to dispose of the principle by will. From her father, Captain Emerson, she will receive another enormous fortune.

Mrs. Vanderbilt has two sons as the result of her second marriage. One was 3 years old at the time of his father's death and the other was born in September of the preceding year. Since Mr. Vanderbilt's death she has given up all social life and has devoted herself to war work, principally in connection with the Red Cross and army cantonment service.

# The New Spider Web Dresses

## by Lady Duff Gordon

LADY DUFF-GORDON, the famous "Lucile" of London, and foremost creator of fashions in the world, writes each week the fashion article for this newspaper, presenting all that is newest and best in styles for well-dressed women.

Lady Duff-Gordon's Paris establishment brings her into close touch with that centre of fashion.

Lady Duff-Gordon's American establishments are at Nos. 37 and 39 West Fifty-seventh street, New York, and No. 1400 Lake Shore Drive, Chicago.

Net and a Fichu of Rich Silk Embroidery Are Combined in This Gown of the Lightness of Summer Air.



Not Only the Texture of His Web, but the Form of the Little Spinner Himself, Is Exemplified in This Creation.

An Evening Robe That Has the Graceful Lightness of a Spider's Web and the Stateliness of the Attire of a Rich Matron of Old Rome.

### By Lady Duff-Gordon

("LUCILE")

GO to the spider, ye purchasers of gowns. Consider her work and be smart.

That is always a beautiful gown that suggests the spider web. The arachnidean resemblance is a mark of beauty. Arise early to-morrow and walk in a garden or park or along the river side. That web of silver stretched across the pink radiance of a rose, or that shelters the cool green of leaves, is one of the loveliest sights you encounter. A spider's web is one of the comeliest objects in nature.

On this page are shown three creations inspired by my study of a spider's web. In color, in form and in texture, they hark back to the fair mesh woven by an araneidan spinner in the sun.

Nothing softer nor more pliant than a spider's web exists in either nature or art. Its nearest correspondence in fabrics is chiffon. Indeed, chiffon may well be termed spider web cloth. It drapes gracefully about an object. It falls easily into lines of loveliness. It, to use an expressive American term, "stays put." Of the same family of cloths, as it were, are the crepes, tulles and the many varieties of nets. The middle figure has utilized crepe of a rich texture. It falls as softly about the figure as a spider web, detached from some of its points of fastening, clings to the nearest twig. A voluminous spider's web dress it is, you see, with something of the dignity of a Roman matron's wrappings.

More bouffant is the robe in the upper corner that was inspired by the tiny spinner. Of net is this one fashioned. As you see, it is of firmer substance. Gathered full about the belt, the fulness is finished by a ribbon border at the hem. The simple bodice is rendered more elegant by a fichu of Oriental embroidery of heavy silk and of many colors. The three-quarter sleeves are arranged in wide ruffles of the net.

Of chiffon is the third gown. I had in mind not merely his work, but the form of the spider himself, in the creation of this costume. Note that the contour follows in the main the outlines of his energetic little body. The plain short bodice, of dark silk, emphasizes this resemblance to the upper part of his round frame. The lace petticoat is spider-like in its lightness. Even to the head dressing I have carried the spidery suggestions of exquisite lightness.

To avoid the monotony of one color upon the tallest figure I have added broad bands of silk of a lighter color.

In general, the lighter in texture a garment is the greater its beauty. Practical conditions forbid the prohibition of broadcloth and its heavy and durable sisters. The spider web frock would be an anomaly on the street. There will ever be gowns of firm foundation for what may be termed the coarser uses of life. For example, heavy trousers suits are in excellent taste for women workers in the industries. The strictly opaque serges and gabardines are of pre-eminent utility for street wear. They are formal and utilitarian, as some worthy persons we know, and as necessary in the scheme of life. They are indispensable.

But for actual beauty these stuffs that follow the lines of the figure as the shadow follows the sunlight are beyond question. Even in wools there are materials that have weight and the dignity that usually accompanies weight, but that are soft and have the clinging quality of the oft-quoted vine. Duvetyn of the better sort is an example of these exquisite wools.

Manufacturers are recognizing the beauty of the spider web. They are considering his ways, and are making materials that are not merely durable, but that have the quality of grace. Once it was necessary to choose between service and grace. Now it is possible to combine both attributes in dressing. Even the light gabardines of the Spring and Summer suits indicate both.

# AUTOMOBILES

SHANGHAI, SUNDAY, JULY 21, 1918

## SOCIETY TAKES STEPS TO STANDARDISE PARTS

### N. A. C. C. Of America Working To Conserve Materials And Increase Motor Efficiency

Further standardisation in automobile manufacture with a view to conserving material, improved efficiency of motor trucks to relieve the railroads and the establishment of rural motor express routes to aid farmers in getting supplies to market, are some of the plans agreed upon by the National Automobile Chamber of Commerce of America as measures to aid in winning the war.

Standardisation will relieve the necessity for making and carrying an excess number of parts. Already makers have standardised on treads at fifty-six inches, so that only one width of axles and fenders is required. There has also been marked progress in standardising wheels, tires, rims, nuts, bolts, magneto bases, bearings and cotter pins. From more than 300 sizes, cotter pins have been reduced to forty-six.

At the annual meeting of the Automobile Chamber of Commerce recently reports showed that car builders are saving the use of freight cars by driveaways. More than one-third of the production of a number of the big manufacturers is now driven over the roads to dealers. At this meeting a special committee was authorised to take up the standardisation question.

It was decided to establish more return loads bureaus, thirty-eight already being in operation throughout the country.

Motor truck production, according to reports of the Chamber, has increased more than 100 percent during the past six months as compared with the same period last year. There are now 400,000 trucks in use besides thousands of passenger cars used for light trucking and business purposes.

The annual election resulted in the return of Charles Clifton, head of the Pierce-Arrow Motor Car Co. of Buffalo, to the President's chair.

## *May Develop Alcohol As Fuel For Motors In The United States*

### *Source Of Power Not Yet Exploited In America, Though Common Abroad*

Although America produces about two-thirds of the petroleum of the world and produced more gasoline this year than ever before, investigations are being carried on by the National Automobile Chamber of Commerce with a view to exploiting the use of mixtures of alcohol and gasoline in motor vehicles. The production of industrial alcohol on a large scale would help materially to increase the supply of motor fuel.

Nearly all the automobiles in Norway and Sweden are operating on alcohol made from waste sulphite liquor from paper pulp mills. Alcohol is also used in automobiles in Spain, where the sale of gasoline for use in passenger cars has been prohibited.

Alcohol can be produced at the paper pulp mills in America at a cost of 15 to 20 cents a gallon at the present time, and if all the paper mills suitable for the purpose were equipped with the necessary plants they would have a combined capacity of 15,000,000 gallons a year.

Waste from sugar mills and waste vegetable produces provide other sources for the production of alcohol. Distilleries and breweries whose business is being curtailed by passage of dry laws in different States and by regulations of the Food Administration against use of grain for manufacture of intoxicants, have the apparatus and skilled labor requisite for the production of industrial alcohol from these wastes. They should welcome an opportunity to continue operation, utilising such products.

Alcohol can be blended with gasoline to produce a suitable fuel that will avoid the difficulties of starting a cold motor on alcohol alone, and without any change in the carburetor or the compression of the engine.

## *U. S. Urges Farmers To Use Motor Express*

The United States Department of Labor, in a public announcement, has urged farmers to make use of rural motor express lines to release labor for greater production of foods. It pointed out that one man driving a five-ton truck can haul to market more than three men with wagons and cover three times the distance in a given time. Use of the truck would therefore release eight men and sixteen horses to continue work on the farm. The department has assured the Highways Transport Committee of the Council of National Defense of its co-operation in the development of rural motor express lines as an aid in solving the farm labor shortage.

## Italy Now Second In Exports Among Auto Producing Lands

Figures recently issued by the Italian Ministry of Commerce show a wonderful growth in the number and in the value of motor vehicles exported from that country. The year 1917 was a record one for Italian motor manufacturers, for they exported touring cars and motor lorries to the value of 114,978,805 liras, which is nearly four times the value of the motor exports in the best pre-war year. Previous to the war Italy had an excellent reputation as a producer of high-grade touring cars, which she exported in important quantities; but her motor lorries were comparatively little known outside her own borders. Thus, in 1911, which is quite an average year, motor lorries represented only a little more than 7 percent of the total of Italian motor exports. In 1917 motor lorries exports were practically 90 percent of the total exports of the Italian motor factories.

This big export business has been accomplished at a time when conditions were far from normal, it being necessary to secure a Government permit for every car sent out of the country, and this permit was granted only after home demands had been fully met. As is generally known, the Italian motor factories meet all the requirements of the Italian army. Italy is the only one of the Allied nations to be in this favored position, for even America, despite her big motor output, has been obliged to draw important motor supplies from Italy, while both France and England are dependent on that country, although not in the same degree.

Italy now stands second among the motor exporting nations of the world. First place is held by America. France follows Italy, although the detailed figures for its 1917 exports have not yet been issued, and Great Britain occupies fourth position. The following are the detailed figures as issued by the Italian authorities:

Automobile Exports

| | 1915. |
|---|---|
| U. S. A. | 332,555,013 |
| Italy | 63,380,975 |
| France | 67,936,259 |
| Great Britain | 33,245,412 |
| | 1916. |
| U. S. A. | 507,533,817 |
| Italy | 84,032,250 |
| France | 20,010,000 |
| Great Britain | 3,702,634 |
| | 1917. |
| U. S. A. | 463,826,629 |
| Italy | 114,978,805 |
| France | |
| Great Britain | 27,762,551 |

As will be readily understood the great bulk of exported Italian vehicles find their way into France for the various Allied armies. In 1914 Italy sent into France only 354 touring cars and lorries; in 1915 this number had increased to 1,889; in 1916 it stood at 4,792, and during the year 1917 the figure was 6,615 cars and lorries.

The motor industry of Italy now stands third in the importance of its exports, compared with other manufactured goods. First place is held by cotton goods, either completely or partially manufactured, the value of which is 254,897,940 liras for the year 1917; silk goods occupy second position, with a value of 179,637,382 liras, followed very closely by automobiles with a value of 114,978,805. It is interesting to note that for 1917 the value of wines and automobiles exported from Italy are practically the same, although this year was an exceptionally good one for the Italian wine business.

Unfortunately trade statistics deal only with exports, and do not show the total output of the various motor factories at Turin and Milan. It can be gathered, however, that the development of these factories has been on an unprecedented scale, the Fiat Company alone having in its employ 30,000 workpeople. It is believed that this is the largest number employed by any motor factory in Europe.

## The Ultimate Construction For Automobile Bodies

"A good body will retain its shape after years of use and will not be subject to rattles and squeaks, but paint and enamel may cover many a weakness which will only be discovered by use," says an American expert.

"Body weakness will be most readily noticed by observing the separation between door and door casing when driving over rough roads. The weak flimsy body will weave and twist at every hump in the road; the doors may fly open at times and again bind so that considerable force is required to open them. Such a body will also give off a tin-pan sound when a door is closed hard.

"Of course, a great deal depends upon the chassis frame and the method of securing the body upon the chassis. Even the rigid type of frame will have more or less movement on rough roads. To avoid transmitting these movements to the body frame the body sill should be elevated above the side frame ⅛ to ¼ inch by the use of some tough fabric, such as asbestos. It is also best to make as few points of contact as possible, not more than three or four being required on each side.

"Of course, the body of the average car will always be made of sheet metal secured to some kind of a framework. In the majority of cases, at the present time, the frame is of wood and the sheet metal steel. The cost of timber is steadily increasing and suitable framing timber will some day be impossible to secure within reasonable cost. Sheet metal has many excellent qualities, but when the price of aluminum goes down, as it must after the war, much of this metal will be used for body sides and at a still later date for body frames. The great advantages of aluminum are light weight and freedom from rust. A wood frame is light and if properly constructed tends toward quietness; also, has a certain amount of resiliency that would not be true of a metal frame. There are only a few kinds of timber that are suitable for body framing and the supply is becoming more limited each year. The joints are always liable to become weak or loose because of decay of the wood, rusting of the screws or deterioration of the glue used in the joints.

"It should be borne in mind that a good body is one that will last for years. We must get away from the notion of having a new car every year or so, which is neither good business nor economy.

"We now have three generally accepted types of bodies; first, and most common, the touring body with conventional top, which may be raised or lowered; second, practically the same thing excepting that the body is so lifted that a closed top may be substituted for the winter season; and third, the convertible sedan, which is a better but somewhat more expensive way of securing all the advantages of the first two classes within a single construction. Each one of these types has its advantages, the first type being best adapted to warm and mild weather driving; the second, secures maximum comfort at minimum cost; while the third gives most of the elegance of the limousine with as little as possible of its stiffness. However, anything that is convertible is bound to have weak parts. The detachable top will become loose in the fastenings and rattle and it will have a more or less unfinished appearance; the convertible sedan, while nearer perfect will show weakness in the window fastenings and it will, as a whole, have less strength of construction than the limousine, but for all around purposes—especially for city driving—the sedan undoubtedly marks an epoch in body design.

"Regarding rigid versus flexible frame, I think the question is best answered by considering first the question of weight. I believe that we will all generally agree that motor cars must be made as economically as possible and still retain something in the way of appearance and comfort. To secure economy the weight must be cut down and it is very doubtful whether a frame can be both light in weight and rigid in construction, but it can be light, flexible and strong. Flimsy and flexible are not synonymous terms by any means; for example, the Hotchkiss drive did much to produce a light chassis that was not flimsy.

"The ultimate construction may, therefore, incorporate—lightness, flexibility, durability, using wood, steel and aluminum with gradually greater use of aluminum."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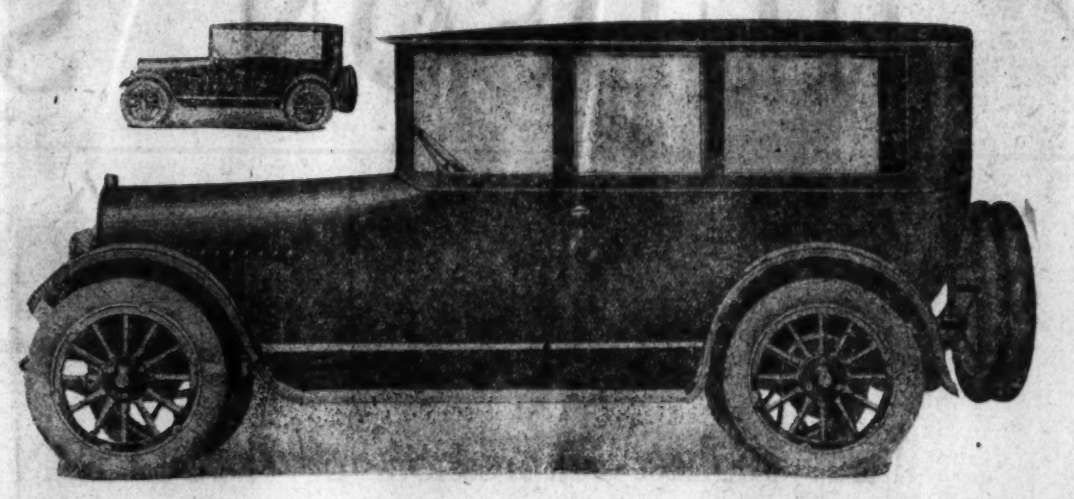

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# Motor Insurance Report Shows Huge Losses In U. S.

## Over G.$116,000,000 Estimated Loss Due To Autos In 1917—Agencies Start Safety Campaigns

If any additional argument were needed to the many strong examples which have been presented in the interest of automobile safety, both to users of the highways and owners of motor cars, it might be found in the perusal of some startling insurance figures showing the enormous wastage in life and property in America as represented in dollars during the year 1917. These figures have been carefully compiled by the automobile department of the Aetna Life Insurance Company, one of the largest companies accepting automobile risks, and embody, in a very complete manner, the total losses for the year of all the leading companies and agencies in the United States. They show that of the 5,000,000 cars estimated in use in this country at the close of 1917, the cars insured for personal liability—that is, for accidents, fatal or otherwise—numbered about 800,000, or one car for every six in use. The financial losses may be tabulated as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| Personal injury, insured cars | $14,000,000 |
| Personal injury, estimated, uninsured | 50,000,000 |
| Property loss, collision, insured cars | 5,200,000 |
| Property loss, uninsured | 20,000,000 |
| Fire and theft, insured cars | 13,700,000 |
| Fire and theft, uninsured | 13,700,000 |
| Total, insured and uninsured | $116,600,000 |

The total losses for these three items, compiling the bulk of the automobile risks, paid to owners of insured cars is $32,900,000, leaving an estimated loss to the owners of uninsured cars or those injured in accidents of $83,700,000.

The insurance underwriters showed early in the year, when the rates for all classes of automobile insurance were raised very materially, that the losses were assuming such dangerous proportions as to make it absolutely necessary to charge higher rates. The average increase throughout the country is placed at about 39 percent, although the proportion of losses is said to have increased fully 55 percent over the preceding year or two. In some parts of the country, especially in some Western cities, where the theft loss was very severe, the increase was much more than 39 percent.

These figures, if they mean anything, show that automobile accidents are altogether too numerous and they are an argument for the nation-wide Safety First campaign in motor-car use which is being conducted by many interests closely affiliated with the automobile industry. Conservation of life and property as well as co-operation in every effort to win the war has been brought home more clearly to the American public within the last year than ever before.

Motor-car makers are urging the conservation of gasoline and lubricants; tire manufacturers are giving advice toward getting the greatest possible mileage from tires, and under the auspices of one of the large companies a moving-picture film, entitled "Careless America," is being exhibited in all the cities of the land revealing, in a pictorial manner, object lessons of safety in the use of the highways and proper methods of driving, so as to save tire and other losses. The insurance companies are also taking an active part in the campaign both to reduce losses and to contribute to human safety.

There has never been so great a need for a vigorous Safety First automobile campaign as at the present time. Although it has been convincingly shown in many localities that the proportion of severe personal accidents in proportion to the number of cars in use has decreased in recent years, the numerical number of accidents continues to increase.

Dr. John A. Harriss, Deputy Commissioner in charge of traffic, at a recent meeting of the Highway Association of the State of New York, mentioned, in a tabulation of accidents in the streets of New York City for the first three months of this year, that there had been 109 fatal accidents and 403 serious accidents. Accidents by passenger motor cars numbered 192, those by motor trucks 84. Horse-drawn vehicles were responsible for 55, and street cars for 70.

## What Constitutes The Ideal Motor Car

By Samuel Schary

The successful automobile of today is the one that most closely conforms in appearance, performance and endurance with the ideal car of the master minds of the modern automobile world.

What this ideal is may be closely judged each year by a close study and analysis of the new models.

Every high grade car made in America can be included in these analyses. It was found that the average price of these cars was $1,950, which means that a car representing the average of these cars would sell at this price. This average car would have some of the features of the best cars and some of the features of the low priced cars, or would represent the medium between the two.

The ideal car is a car possessing all the features and characteristics that represent the best practices in automobile design and construction. Best practices are determined by the number of automobile builders adhering to those practices and by the trend in automobile design. The automobile has now reached a stage of perfection that all the best practices and features in design have been adopted by the majority of good cars, or the trend is toward the adoption of those features as shown by the annual changes in cars.

The following analysis are based on 170 different models of cars, or rather chassis, and include every well known make of car in America.

The comparison of the well known cars shows that 50 percent of the chassis are using six cylinder motors, a 3 percent gain over last year; 32 percent are equipped with four cylinder power plants and the number of makers using eight cylinder and twelve cylinder engines forms a small percentage of the total.

In 1916 44.7 percent were fours, 44.1 percent sixes, 11.6 percent were eights and 3-6 percent were twelves. In 1917 35.9 percent was fours, 47 percent were sixes, 13 percent were eights and 4.1 percent were twelves. In 1918 there are 33.3 percent fours, 50 percent sixes, 13.4 percent eights and 4.3 percent twelves.

The two year variation shows that the number of six cylinder motors are gaining faster than any other, contrary to the popular opinion. Many think the eight and twelve cylinder motors are gaining faster than the sixes, but they have made practically no gain at all during the last year. The number of six cylinder motors adopted has increased 3 percent.

In the matter of cylinder design the L head block casting is used on the majority of motors; in fact, reports show that 67 percent of the total chassis are using this construction, as compared to only 23 percent using valve in the head motors; 6.3 percent use the T head and 3.5 percent use the sleeve motor.

The average motor cylinder bore of all the well known chassis has gradually increased in the last few years and now stands at 3.4 inches.

For two years the average length of stroke has been increasing, and the average of all the cars in 1918 is 4.9 inches. The "average" car for 1918 would therefore have a six cylinder 3.4 inch by 4.9 inch motor.

The combination of force feed and splash oiling system, insuring economical and positive lubrication, continues to lead the field, gaining 3.6 percent last year and now used in 59.8 percent of automobiles for 1918.

The use of helical gears for front and drive on the motor made a gain of 3.4 percent and 78 percent of all makes are using this drive. Silent chain drive made a small gain and spur gear drive is nearly obsolete.

For four years the use of the water circulating pump has been on the upward trend, with a resulting decrease in the use of the thermosiphon system of cooling. Last year's gain was 4½ percent and 68.1 percent of all the chassis now use the pump system.

Both pressure and gravity system of fuel fed lost in popularity last year, causing a gain of nearly 10 percent in the use of vacuum feed systems; 83.7 percent of all the chassis now use the vacuum system.

Battery distributer ignition made another gain of 5 percent as compared to magneto ignition and is now used on 77½ percent of all chassis.

Fifty-two and six-tenths percent of the total chassis have adopted the full Hotchkiss drive for 1918. This is a gain of 7.5 percent in the last year.

The rear spring suspension for 1918 is more nearly standardised than at any time in recent years. It is true that there are still no fewer than ten different types in use, but the semi-elliptic predominates the field, with an increase of 10 percent over 1917.

## ALCOHOL AS MOTOR FUEL

**Can Be Successfully Mixed With Gasoline—Opens Big Source Of Supply**

While no immediate cause for curtailment of gasoline for automobile use exists, it is interesting to note that many experiments for substitute fuels or combinations are being made by various agencies throughout the country. The National Automobile Chamber of Commerce, recognising the possibility of employing substitute fuels, is conducting investigations to determine the practical use of alcohol and gasoline mixtures. The production of industrial alcohol on a large scale, it is pointed out, would materially increase the supply of motor fuel.

Nearly all the automobiles in Norway and Sweden are operating on alcohol made from waste sulphite liquor from paper pulp mills. Alcohol is also used in automobiles in Spain, where the sale of gasoline for use in passenger cars has been prohibited.

Alcohol can be produced at the paper pulp mills at a cost of 15 to 20 cents a gallon at the present time, and if all the paper mills suitable for the purpose were equipped with the necessary plants they would have a combined capacity of 15,000,000 gallons a year.

Alcohol can be blended with gasoline to produce a suitable fuel that will avoid the difficulties of starting a cold motor on alcohol alone, and without any change in the carburetor or the compression of the engine.


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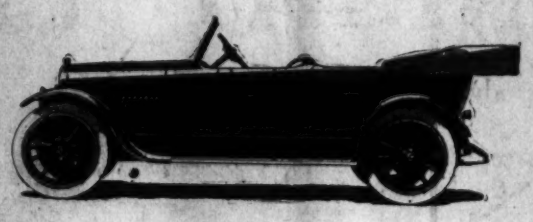

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# AUTOMOBILE TIRES UNDER NEW SYSTEM

## Over Two Years Before All Odd Sizes Will Be Eliminated For Six Passenger Car Types

Considerable uncertainty and some anxiety exist among motorists regarding the possibility of obtaining certain sizes of tires due to the recent action to reduce the manufacture of tires for passenger cars to six standard sizes with four standard rim sizes. The plan has been worked out by the rubber manufacturers on a very reasonable basis. Many of the sizes to be eliminated will not be entirely discarded until November, 1920. Those types which will disappear from the market as soon as existing supplies are disposed of, are those which are now practically obsolete and have not been furnished as equipment with cars for sometime. The cars using them are gradually being replaced with newer models, but owners still operating such machines will doubtless be able to obtain the needed sizes within the next six months. The manufacture of these has now been stopped.

The next sizes to pass away will be the near obsolete, but for which there is some demand. These types will be taken care of during the summer by the trade, but next November they will be discontinued. Their manufacture has also virtually ceased.

One year later, in November, 1919, many additional sizes will be discontinued which, until recently, have been regular equipment sizes for many cars. It is recognised that they will be in demand for some time, but within the next year they will cease to be a vital factor.

The next class includes many standard sizes now used as original equipment by many manufacturers, and they will be required for many new cars placed on the market. These sizes will cease to be made in November, 1920.

By this gradual elimination of an excessively large number of sizes, extending over a period of a little over two years, the six sizes of standardised tires which will be the sole manufacture after November, 1920, will be 30 by 3½, 31 by 4, 32 by 3½, 33 by 4, 31 by 4½, and 35 by 5. For commercial car use up to two tons' capacity pneumatic tires will be made in three standard sizes, 36 by 6, 38 by 7, and 40 by 8.

There is at the present time a scarcity in some sizes, particularly of the larger types, chiefly due to the increased demands of the Government. This condition, however, while it may exist one week, may be entirely or partially relieved the following week. Some idea of the actual condition in respect to these sizes may be had from the fact that the supply department of the Automobile Club of America has been able for several days to supply barely one-fourth of the demands of members. On some days last week none of the larger companies or agencies in the city were able to supply any of these larger sizes.

Tire prices were advanced a few weeks ago to an average of about 10 percent, and additional advances may go into effect at any time. Owners using odd sizes of tires need not be unduly alarmed regarding their ability to obtain reasonable supplies within the next few months, even of the more obsolete types. When the condition arises that no more are in stock, it will doubtless be possible in most cases to equip the car with new rims for one of the regular standard types.

The scarcity in some sizes and the advance in price are also influenced from the fact that the Government has restricted the importation of crude rubber, the present order covering a period of three months, at which time further consideration of the matter will be given covering another period.

"The rubber on hand in this country now, together with that en route, is sufficient to take care of normal requirements, covering the first period of restriction," said the magager of one of the large tire companies last week. "Unless some unforeseen circumstances arise it will be possible for the tire production of the country to take care of all needs for the present year.

"Adequate stocks to take care of all requirements should be carried by dealers but there is no reason for loading up beyond normal requirements. This is a time when the capacity of the tire manufacturer should be used to make sizes and styles which will be required by dealers within a reasonable period of time, and we would caution our customers to place orders for their requirements well in advance in order that we may shape our production to what will actually be required."

# EXPAND MOTOR TRAFFIC TO SAVE FOOD SUPPLY

## Land Used In Raising Fodder Would Supply Food For 25,000,000 People

One of the features of the Conservation Food Show, opened in Grand Central Palace, New York, on June 14, was a presentation of the valuable aid that may be given to saving food through a rapid expansion of motor transport.

It was shown, for example, that the 20,000,000 horses in America require 100,000,000 acres of tillable farm land to feed them each year, an average of five acres per horse. These figures are from Government census statistics. Seventy-five percent of the work done by these 20,000,000 horses could be performed better by motor power, thus releasing sufficient land to raise food crops for nearly 25,000,000 people, either directly or by feeding meat and dairy animals. The motor vehicles, on the other hand, "live" on fuel which is easily secured from the earth with but little effort in comparison to food productionfi and is in ample supply.

Further, increased transportation facilities are essential to the proper distribution of farm crops and food supplies, for without adequate distribution increased production is useless. Motor transport alone lends itself at this time to rapid expansion. This fact is well understood by the Post Office Department and is responsible for its "farm to table" plan by which motor parcel post service with a miximum weight limit of seventy pounds is being extended into many farming sections. It has also led to the promotion of rural motor express routes by the Council of National Defense.

# Delivers Own Packard By 1,232 Mile Drive

Max G. Brittain of Columbia, S. C., needed his new Packard runabout for early spring use. The runabout was at the factory, all ready for a friendly hand on the steering wheel. But between Mr. Brittain and the runabout were 1,232 miles of uncertain rail traffic. And he wanted his runabout.

So Mr. Brittain joined hands with W. J. Barbour, of the Gibbes Machinery Co., Packard dealer in Columbia, in an expedition to Detroit. Mr. Barbour was going to drive southward a new 3-25 twin six phaeton. The longer Mr. Brittain looked on his trim new runabout, the surer he was that he wanted it right away. So when Mr. Barbour pointed the phaeton's trim radiator southward, Mr. Brittain opined he'd take the runabout then and there and go along.

They made the 1,232 miles of plain and mountain road a triumphal tour. They left the factory in Detroit on a Wednesday morning at 8 o'clock, and drove into Columbia the following Sunday afternoon at 5. Their immediate report to Henry Lansdale, manager of the Packard carriage sales department, sets forth that they went through seven states and seventeen kinds of roads in each state and averaged ten and 48-100 miles to the gallon of gasoline.

# *Sense Of Direction Acquired By Tires*

Tires develop little moods that are almost human, is the opinion of a tire company manager, and he explains by saying that when a tire has been on a wheel for some time the rubber adjusts itself to its position, that is, the rubber shapes itself to run in one direction. It stretches in one direction, it strains in one direction, it recedes before a blow in one direction. Therefore when a motorist removes a tire for repairs or for any other purpose he should observe the tire's "sense of direction."

The suggestion is made that, after removal, the tire be marked with an arrow indicating the direction it has been running, so that the tire may be adjusted to run in the right direction.


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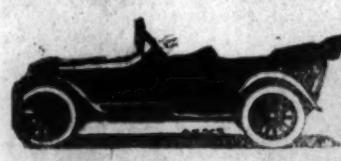

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# Milton Drives To Victory In 100 Mile Motor Race

## Pilots Duesenberg Full Distance Without Stop To Win Harkness Handicap; Oldfield Is Second

BARNEY OLDFIELD.

New York, June 2.

Driving 100 miles without stop or accident at a rate of more than 102 miles an hour, Tommy Milton, at the wheel of a Duesenberg racer, won the Harkness $30,000 Handicap at the Sheepshead Bay Speedway yesterday. His time was 58.31 and less than a minute behind him came the veteran of the auto-racing sport, Barney Oldfield, in his Golden Submarine. His time was 59.14 1-5. Ira Vail, in a Hudson, was third, driving a great race and robbed of a chance to gain first place or a sure second because one of his tires burned up at the ninety-sixth mile. Vail's time was 59.20. Ralph De Palma, in a Packard, was a bad fourth, while the scratch man, Louis Chevrolet, was so far in the ruck that the crowd didn't wait to see him finish.

More than 40,000 persons were packed in the grandstand at the Speedway and watched the thrilling tests between the daredevil drivers. Before the big event the ten-mile Futurity was won by Chevrolet in his Frontenac, with Hearne in a Duesenberg second, Dario Resta in his own special car third, and Tommy Milton, the winner of the big race, fourth. Chevrolet's time was 5.57,4/5. The finish of this event was a thriller, and the cars shot past the finish mark so closely bunched and at such a high rate of speed that it was impossible to see daylight between them.

Not only was the quarter-mile long grandstand packed, but thousands of automobiles were packed in the inclosure. Thousands stood up around the track and saw the races.

Just as the race was about to start Katherine Stinson flew into the park, finishing her trip from Chicago. She was greeted with a great cheer as she daintily alighted after her long trip. She chatted several minutes with Major Hylan, and was then given a tremendous ovation as she was introduced by Pete Prunty in front of the grandstand. In the great gathering were many officers of the allied nations, and one figure who attracted great attention was Joe Stehlin, the Brooklyn boy, who made his name as a flyer in the French Army.

DARIO RESTA

**Rickenbacker Is Remembered**

Before the big race all the drivers assembled in front of the stand and gave three rousing cheers for their missing comrade, Eddie Rickenbacker, who is now flying with the United States forces in France. Last year Rickenbacker gave up the racing game and went to France as the driver of General Pershing's car. Then he joined the Aviation Corps and needs to bag one more Hun machine before he becomes an ace.

It was the most successful of the many racing motor events that have been held at the Speedway. A piping hot day, with a blaze of sunshine attracted folks from far and near and the thrills of the contests were greeted with an overflowing enthusiasm.

The familiar drivers with the big reputations attracted the attention of the crowd. Barney Oldfield, clad in white ducks and with the familiar aspic perched in the southeast corner of his face, got a great reception. So did De Palma and Chevrolet, for it was generally believed that one of these two would lead the whirlwind drivers home.

Milton wasn't regarded as a dangerous competitor but his steadiness and generalship were important factors in the winning of the great trophy and the fat purse. Harry Harkness, who gave the big cup, was one of the first to congratulate the winning driver.

**Lost Tire Defeats Vail**

The real hard luck feature of the 100-mile whirl was the accident to Ira Vail's Hudson just when victory was within his grasp. He was running Milton a close second on the ninety-sixth mile when in coming down the stretch at breakneck speed he threw a shoe from a front wheel, the tread flying high into the air. His car skidded momentarily and the crowd gasped. With a firm hand he righted the trembling machine and drove for all he was worth around another lap until he arrived at the pits. Vail's crew then made a lightning-fast tire change and the old tire was burning when they pulled off the wheel.

He was off again and, with his machine opened wide, he fairly flew around the track on the last lap to try to make up his lost time. His great ambition of overtaking Milton was gone, and in the meantime Oldfield, who had gone through the race at a steady, monotonous pace, crept up into second place and finished just a few seconds in front of Vail.

The big handicaps which Chevrolet gave the field of fifteen starters proved his undoing. De Palma at times flashed the greatest speed of the race with his Packard, but both Chevrolet and De Palma drove so hard to make up the time allowances of the other drivers that they were forced to stop several times with punctures. As it was, for the first fifty miles the crowd paid little attention to the battle which was going on between Milton, Hearne, Oldfield, and the others for the lead and watched De Palma and Chevrolet with breathless attention.

Every time these two drivers got within sight of each other on the track it was a battle. First one would shoot ahead and then the other. It was a deadly pace on tires, however, and they burned up many of them.

**Resta's Car On Fire**

Dario Resta came to grief when he had covered forty miles. In his Resta Special the Italian-English driver was going great guns and burning up distance at a rate which brought gasps of admiration from the spectators. After forty miles Resta's car, while on the back stretch, burst into flames. The driver and his mechanician were in great danger, but drove on around the back turn, and it was then a race with the fire until they reached the pits.

The hood was completed enveloped in flames as the car came thundering into the pits. The mechanician jumped to safety just at the flames were getting into the driver's seat, and Resta was pulled out of danger by willing hands before the car came to a stop. Firemen and home guards with fire extinguishers rushed about the car and put out the conflagration. Resta was out of the race and had to be content to sit on the side lines and watch his rivals tear around the track.

It was a costly race for the drivers who took up the challenges of the others as they rushed by. De Palma was next to the last driver away, and as soon as Chevrolet was released, the last man to start, many of the drivers with the big handicaps had already circled the track a couple of times. Chevrolet set out at a terrific clip, and before many miles had passed he and De Palma were setting a pace which was so fast that it was impossible that tires could stand the strain very long. Omar Toft, driving a Miller special, came all the way from the coast for this race, and he was giving a good account of himself when his machine threw a shoe, and for a while he wobbled all over the track in front of the stand and gave the crowd a great scare. Tire trouble was the calamity which put many of the drivers out of the running.

The entries and handicaps of the Harkness Handicap were as follows:

Louis Chevrolet, Frontenac, scratch; Ralph De Palma, Packard, 1.01; Dario Resta, Resta Special, 2.02; Ralph Mulford, Frontenac, 2.06; Joe Boyer, Frontenac, 2.08; Barney Oldfield, "Golden Submarine," 2.10; Eddie Hearne, Duesenberg, 2.12; Tommy Milton, Duesenberg, 2.15; Ira Vail, Hudson, 2.21; Omar Toft, Miller Special, 2.35; Jack Le Carnes, De Lage, 2.50; Dan Hickey, Hudson, 3.10; L. P. Fetterman, Peerless, 4.00; Milt McBride, Duesenberg, 4.10; Johnny Myers, Duesenberg, 5.00.

## 4,500 English Trucks Use Coal Gas For Fuel

Coal gas for fuel, carried in large rubber gas bags, is being used by 4,500 motor trucks in England. So great has been demand for gas containers that a short time ago over 2,500 trucks had been unable to get their equipment. Only 4 percent of the deliveries of gas apparatus has been for private car use. The British Government recently appointed a gas traction committee to consider what further rules are necessary with regard to gas as a fuel and to make recommendations for the use of gas and flexible containers at atmospheric pressure and also to indicate the limits of approved use under limited pressure in semi-rigid containers.

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**It Reflects Owner's Sense Of Care—Proper Cleaning Methods**

A well-polished and clean car invariabl yreflects something of the owner's personality in respect to care and neatness. The best medium for washing a car is good automobile soap, dissolved in a pail of water. A service manager advises the use of a soft carriage sponge and flowing clear water in a gentle stream a few inches from the end of the hose over the wheels, chassis, and fenders. This will remove most of the mud and dust. Then cut the oily and greasy dirt with the soap solution, sopping it on freely. Go over the parts again with clear water, and let them dry.

The dust should be flowed off the body with the hose, but no water should be put on the hood. Go over the body again with the hose and a wet sponge. Squeeze the sponge dry and take up the surplus water in crevices. Then wet a chamois, wring it, and wipe the body dry. Clean the hood by hand, using a little soap solution locally if there is any machine or road oil on it.

Mud should never be permitted to dry on the car. Cold water should not be flowed on the hood while it is hot. The excessive use of soap and using water with too much force are injurious. Hot water will take the lustre from the finish.

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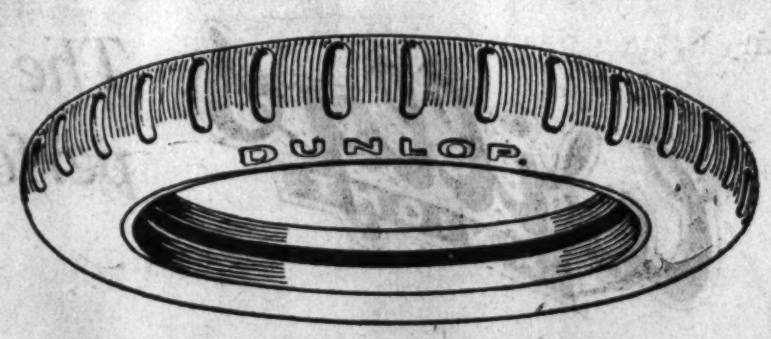

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# Health, Beauty And The Home

## Right Food for the Baby

### By Harvey W. Wiley, M. D.

*The Famous Authority on Pure Food and Director of the Bureau of Foods, Sanitation and Health of "Good Housekeeping" Magazine.*

THE weaning of the child is a perfectly natural event. The process is of two kinds, voluntary and enforced.

The enforced weaning of a child is due to many causes. First, the insufficiency of the maternal supply, which is the most frequent. Second, illness or accident may deprive the infant of its mother's milk. Third, and this is happily infrequent, the character of the mother's milk is so altered in some way as to be insufficient for the child or to cause illness.

In regard to the time of weaning there is considerable difference of opinion. Looked at from the standpoint of nature, it appears that an infant should not be weaned until the mechanism for masticating food is developed. This rule would require a child to remain at its mother's breast until fifteen or eighteen months of age. This is undoubtedly postponing the weaning of a child longer than is necessary or desirable.

On the other hand, the voluntary weaning of a child at seven or eight months when the mother is perfectly able to nourish it longer represents the other extreme. In my opinion, infant welfare would be promoted if the age of weaning should average about a year.

The milk which is selected to take the place of the mother's milk in normal weaning or in enforced weaning is of the highest importance.

In this country the term milk implies the milk of a cow. There are some reasons for preferring the milk of the goat. The especial reason for this is that the goat is rarely afflicted with tuberculosis. On the other hand, the cow is peculiarly susceptible to this disease.

I cannot enter here into a discussion of the old question as to whether bovine tuberculosis can be conveyed to the human animal. The evidence that this is possible is, to my mind, convincing. Even if I were in doubt about the matter, I should advise the course of greater safety. The cow or the herd which supplies the milk to be given to an infant must be free from this terrible disease.

The milk used for infant feeding should be as much like mother's milk in composition as possible. Cows' milk has about twice as much protein in it as mother's milk. This is the chief difference between the two. The content of fat and sugar in the two milks is approximately the same.

There is a perfectly simple and easy method of modifying cow's milk to make it resemble that of the mother. It is important that every mother know how this is done, but not every mother has access to a doctor or a book to tell her how. The following is the method to be employed:

Assume that the bottle of milk intended for the baby holds a quart. As soon as it is received at the home it should be placed in the ice box for from six to eight hours. The top part of the contents of the bottle, which by this time contains most of the cream, is carefully decanted until a pint has been drawn off.

To this pint, containing most of the cream, a pint of pure water is added. It is advisable to have the water freshly boiled and cooled. Two or three teaspoons of milk sugar are also added. It is advisable to have this sugar previously dissolved in the pint of water.

The mother now has a quart of modified milk, suitable to all infants of from six to nine months of age. For younger infants a correspondingly less quantity of milk should be used, and for older infants a correspondingly less quantity of water should be used. When the child reaches an age of from fifteen to eighteen months it may gradually be changed to whole milk.

If the milk used in the diet of a child has been pasteurized or boiled it is desirable to give the child between meals a little orange juice. A few drops are quite enough for a young child, with increasing quantities as the child grows older.

The orange juice has two good properties. It prevents the danger of scurvy, which sometimes occurs when pasteurized or boiled milk is used. It also tends to prevent constipation.

I advise all mothers to write to the Children's Bureau of the Department of Labor, Washington, D. C., and ask for these two pamphlets, "Infant Care" and "Child Welfare." These publications are sent free upon application.

**"Vary the milk with an occasional glass of orange or lemon juice and water, half and half."**

**Photograph Posed by MISS GRACE DARLING at CAMPBELL STUDIO**

## First Aid to the Thin

### By Lina Cavalieri

**the Most Famous Living Beauty.**

A THIN woman has but little appetite as a rule, and it is hard to fatten one who will not eat. She should go to a physician, tell him of her loss of appetite and ask for a prescription for a tonic which shall be an appetizer. Some form of iron is usually what is given. This will soon bring her to the table not only hungry, but fairly ravenous for good food. And, after all, it is largely what we eat that decides whether we shall be thin or fat.

Also, the woman who would be plump must add to her daily allowance of sleep. If she sleeps eight hours, and is still thin, she should sleep nine hours, or even ten. And she should take a nap of half an hour to an hour after her midday meal. She should exercise before, instead of after, her meal.

Briefly, this is the most sensible regimen I can advise for the thin woman who wants plump shoulders and pretty rounded cheeks:

Begin the day with a light breakfast in bed. The breakfast may be a pot of cocoa or chocolate, made with milk and sweetened with three lumps of sugar in each cup. In this case sugar is not being used extravagantly, because it is a food. Three slices of richly buttered toast and two medium boiled eggs should complete the meal.

Then, if possible, rest for half an hour; better an hour. The time can be utilized by looking after your correspondence, in reading the morning papers or in making your plans for the day.

Have a tepid bath drawn, and remain in this ten or fifteen minutes. A slightly cooler shower should be taken before leaving the tub, to prevent your taking cold.

Now you can go for a short walk or drive. Do not make this a forced duty. You should look forward to it with pleasure, and not remain out long enough to become too greatly fatigued.

Luncheon may be of roast beef or mutton with gravy, any green salad with mayonnaise dressing, a cup of cocoa or a glass of milk. Bananas, strawberries and cream or peaches and pastry should form the finish.

Between luncheon and dinner you should dress yourself in a comfortable lounging robe and lie down for a brief nap. If you can't sleep, at least you can rest your muscles and your eyes. When you get up, sip two or three glasses of milk slowly, remembering that milk is a food rather than a drink.

For dinner eat any food that appeals to you that is of a starchy or sugary or fatty nature. But beware of pickles, oranges and all acids.

In the above diet you must be sure to use plenty of common sense also. Do not change your manner of living too radically, but give special thought to your diet at all times. Do not eat of rich foods so freely that your digestion will become impaired and your complexion mottled. Drive away insomnia by drinking a glass of warmed milk, a cup of cocoa or chocolate and eating a biscuit or two before retiring.

Keep in mind also the class of foods that form flesh. Of the cereals, corn and oats belong to this class. So does wheat, but just now we are asked to deny ourselves as much of wheat products as we can. Corn bread, made from rough, yellow meal, and spread plentifully with butter, is one of the best means I know of for adding weight to the body. Potatoes, if used in connection with eggs, cheese and milk, are likewise important aids in this direction.

I knew a woman once, extremely thin—indeed, her bones showed painfully through a thin chiffon evening dress, and she began to eat half a dozen dates for dessert, after a full meal. Six months later, when I met her again, I marveled at the change that confronted me. Her shoulders were plump and beautifully rounded, and she had gained fifty-seven pounds!

A French physician declares that, in his opinion, milk is the most fattening food that can be given to thin people. He insists on at least two quarts a day for a few days to start off with. This should be drunk very slowly, allowing ten minutes for the consumption of each glass, almost literally eating, rather than drinking, it.

Should the appetite rebel at milk, as it sometimes does, it may be varied by an occasional glass of orange juice or of lemon juice and water, half and half.

## Tested Cooking Recipes

### By Mary Lee Swann,

Principal, Scudder School of Household Arts.

**Bran Muffins With Nuts.**

MIX and sift 2 cups whole wheat flour, 2-3 tablespoonful salt and 2-3 tablespoonful soda; add 2 cups bran, ½ cup molasses, 1 pint buttermilk and 1 cup finely chopped English walnut meats. Turn into hot greased muffin pans and bake about ½ hour.

**Fish Loaf.**

SPRINKLE ¼ cup brown rice into 1 boiling salted water. Add 1¼ cups finely shredded cabbage, 1 small onion, finely chopped, 1 cup diced potatoes and a shred of green pepper. Cook about 20 minutes. Then drain and add 1½ cups of flaked fish. Season to taste and moisten with a little tomato puree. Turn into a greased baking dish and bake in a moderate oven. Baste with a little hot water and melted fat while cooking.

**Molded Custard.**

THIS is an excellent dessert for children or convalescents who require eggs and milk in large quantities and who have tired of the familiar custards and whips. Soak 1 tablespoon gelatine in 4 tablespoons cold water. Beat 8 egg yolks, add ½ teaspoon salt, 1-3 cup sugar and beat again. Scald 1¾ cups milk in double boiler. Dilute the egg mixture with a little of the scalded milk, return to double boiler and cook over hot, not boiling water until the mixture coats the spoon. Add the gelatine, stir until dissolved, strain, add ½ teaspoon vanilla, turn into a mold rinsed with cold water and chill.

**Bran and Rye Gems.**

MIX 1 cup bran, 1 cup rye flour, 1 cup wheat flour, 1 teaspoonful soda, 1 teaspoonful baking powder and 1 teaspoonful salt. Add 2 tablespoonfuls molasses, 3 tablespoonfuls melted shortening and 1½ cups sour milk. Beat well, pour into greased gem pans and bake in a rather hot oven.

**Green Pea Soup.**

COOK 1 quart shelled peas with 1½ quarts boiling water and an onion until tender. Pour off the water, reserving it for later use. Press the peas through a puree sieve and add to liquor in which they were cooked. Return to a saucepan, add 2 tablespoonfuls fat in which you have creamed 1 tablespoonful flour and stir constantly until smooth and thick. Season to taste with salt and pepper. Gradually add 1 quart of scalded milk, simmer for a few minutes, beating first and stirring constantly.

**Oatmeal Biscuits.**

MIX and sift 1¼ cups flour, 3 teaspoonfuls baking powder, 1 teaspoonful salt, 2 tablespoonfuls sugar and add 1 1-3 cups oatmeal, ⅔ cup melted fat and enough water to make a soft dough. Roll out on floured board; cut out with a biscuit cutter and bake in a greased pan in a moderate oven.

**Cornmeal Hermits.**

CREAM ¼ cup crisco, add 1-3 cup light brown sugar and 1-3 cup corn syrup and mix very thoroughly. Add ½ cup chopped raisins, 1 egg well beaten and 2 tablespoonfuls milk or water. Mix and sift 1¼ cups flour, ¾ cup fine cornmeal, 2 teaspoonfuls baking powder, ½ teaspoonful cinnamon, ¼ teaspoonful cloves and ¼ teaspoonful nutmeg. Add gradually to first mixture. Drop by tablespoonfuls on greased sheet and bake in a rather quick oven.

**Vegetable Chowder.**

PRESS ¼ pound salt pork, 1 onion and 1 green pepper through meat chopper and cook carefully about five minutes, stirring constantly. Add water and 1 pint of stewed or raw tomatoes and cook until vegetables are tender. Dice 4 or 5 medium potatoes, 3 carrots and a stalk of celery. Cook until tender in boiling salted water, drain and add with 2 cups of milk to the first mixture. Thicken with 1 tablespoonful potato flour mixed with a little cold water. Season to taste with salt and pepper.

**Army and Navy Salad.**

SOAK 2 tablespoonfuls gelatine in ½ cup cold water, then add 1 cup boiling water to which 1 teaspoonful salt has been added. Allow to cool and add 1 cup ginger ale. Set in cool place to chill and when mixture begins to thicken add ¼ cup finely shredded almonds, 12 finely chopped black olives and ½ can pimientos, chopped very fine. Pour into a mould which has been wet with cold water and set in a cold place to become firm. Serve with mayonnaise dressing on heart lettuce leaves.

**Rhubarb Conserve.**

CHOP 7 pounds rhubarb fine, add 6 pounds sugar and the grated rind and juice of 4 lemons and place over fire. Stir until sugar is melted. When mixture begins to boil add ½ pound finely chopped blanched almonds and ½ pound shredded candied orange peel and cook about one hour.

**Cottonseed Oil Pie Crust.**

SIFT 1½ cups flour and ½ teaspoonful baking powder into mixing bowl. Make a well in centre, into which pour ½ cup cottonseed oil and ½ cup very cold water. Then add a pinch of salt and mix with a fork.

**Rye Popovers.**

MIX and sift ½ cup rye flour, ½ cup wheat flour and ¼ teaspoonful salt. Beat 1 egg until very light; add 1 cup milk and continue beating as the sifted dry ingredients are added gradually. Beat 2 minutes and pour into sizzling hot greased popover pans. Bake in a rather quick oven about 45 minutes.

**Apple Gems.**

MIX and sift 1 cup cornmeal, 1½ cups flour, 1 teaspoonful salt, 2 tablespoonfuls sugar and 5 teaspoonfuls baking powder. Add 1 cup milk and beat vigorously. Add 4 finely chopped apples and 2 tablespoonfuls corn syrup or molasses. Bake in hot greased muffin pans about 20 minutes.

### "War-Time" Menus for the Week

| MONDAY | TUESDAY | WEDNESDAY | THURSDAY | FRIDAY | SATURDAY | SUNDAY |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| *Breakfast* | *Breakfast* | *Breakfast* | *Breakfast* | *Breakfast* | *Breakfast* | *Breakfast* |
| Fruit | Puffed Rice with Strawberries | Fruit | Oatmeal Top Milk | Stewed Prunes | Fruit | Pineapple |
| Oatmeal | Eggs in Shell | Codfish Balls | Scrambled Eggs | Spanish Omelet | Broiled Tomatoes | Corn Flakes |
| Creamed Dried Beef | Rye Toast | Buckwheat Muffins | Creamed Potatoes | Coffee | Corn Muffins | Rye Rolls Butter |
| Coffee | Coffee | *Luncheon* | Coffee | *Luncheon* | Butter | Coffee |
| *Luncheon* | *Luncheon* | Baked Stuffed Egg Plant | *Luncheon* | Creamed Sweetbreads in Potato Cases | Coffee | *Dinner* |
| Scrambled Eggs | Clam Chowder | Tomato Sauce | Savory Rice | Lettuce Salad | *Luncheon* | Fricassee of Lamb (with Onions, Carrots, Tomatoes and Potatoes) |
| Rye Toast | Corn Bread | Lettuce and Pineapple Salad | Spinach Salad | Strawberries | Vegetable Soup | Stuffed Tomato Salad |
| Fruit Whip | Lemon Jelly with Bananas | Oatmeal Crackers | Cocoa | *Dinner* | Corn Bread Sticks | Strawberry Parfait |
| Tea | Mock Cream | *Dinner* | *Dinner* | Fish Souffle | Dutch Apple Cake | *Supper* |
| *Dinner* | *Dinner* | Pot Roast of Beef | Baked Fish with Parsley and Potatoes | Parsley Potatoes | Tea | Brown Bread Sandwiches |
| Potato Soup | Potato Casserole | Browned Potatoes | Philadelphia Relish | New Peas | *Dinner* | Fruit Cocoa |
| Molded Meat and Vegetable Salad | New Peas | Spinach | String Beans | Cucumber and Tomato Salad | Calf's Liver Loaf | |
| Sliced Tomatoes | Oatmeal Bannocks | Strawberries | Lemon Ice | Victory Wafers | Stewed Tomatoes | |
| Hot Spoon Bread | Milk Sherbet | Coffee | Potato Flour Cake | Stuffed Prunes | Boiled Cabbage | |
| Pineapple | | | | | Macedoine Salad | |
| | | | | | Pineapple Sponge | |
| | | | | | Coffee | |

## New Scientific Rules for Kitchen Efficiency

KITCHEN work is no longer a drudgery if done on well thought out scientific lines. The happy-go-lucky methods of earlier days are frankly out of date. If you do not want to be considered a poor housekeeper and a waster you must mend your haphazard ways. Brains are needed in the kitchen even more than in the business office. And the sooner the housewife finds this out the better. Until then she will remain under the thralldom of slipshod, ill-performed and unending kitchen tasks—a fate that carries with it its own just punishment.

Yes, madam, this is true. Every one else realizes it if you do not. Therefore, your own pride, at least, should come to your rescue and pull you out of the mire of household drudgery. Here are a few general rules compiled by G. Boynton Child in her efficient and most practical little hand-book for the home-maker.

They are based on the idea of conserving the housewife's time and strength with the least possible expenditure of energy. By means of them she is enabled to concentrate more closely and effectively upon the actual construction work which has called her to the kitchen. It is believed by this expert that the problem of preparing daily meals for a family will be greatly simplified by a careful observance of the following principles of kitchen efficiency:

1. Nothing should be kept in the kitchen that is not used every day, or, at least, very frequently.
2. Things used oftenest should be kept most conveniently near at hand.
3. The utensils and supplies should be grouped in a co-ordinated and carefully regulated way.
4. Instead of a few wide shelves have many narrow ones; with only one row of things on each.
5. Open shelves, rather than cupboards and closets, are more desirable, except where a coal range is in daily use.
6. Do not have shelves higher than can be reached conveniently, or lower than twelve inches from the floor.
7. Never allow anything to remain on the floor, as this requires too much bending over—a very tiresome exercise to indulge in—while preparing a meal.
8. Keep nothing in the kitchen that is not easy to keep clean.
9. Stationary or fixed equipment should be placed where there is always a good light.
10. Use floor coverings that are easy to keep clean and yet feel pleasant to the feet.
11. Suspend small utensils from hooks fastened to the wall or the edge of shelves.
12. Have sink and work table at a convenient height, i. e., both should be high enough to work at without bending over. This is one of the greatest labor-saving suggestions in the entire list. It requires courage to face the plumber and tell him the sink must be higher than the customary number of inches, but the result will be well worth the trouble.
13. Have a special place for everything in the kitchen.
14. Keep everything in its place at all times. Never be in too big a hurry to replace articles where they belong. If this is not possible immediately after using them then do so as soon as you can.

By observing these rules the kitchen tasks will be regulated and standardized, as they should be. Thus, conservation, which is the principle of making the most of things, will relieve the housekeeper of many of the unnecessary demands upon her at a time when she is least able to meet them. She will not be forced to sacrifice the important to the unimportant. In other words, by using thought and intelligence, she can learn to conserve her own energy and time—both valuable commodities to the housekeeper of to-day.

## Beauty Questions Answered

HAVING just recovered from typhus my hair is coming out very badly. I should like to know how to prevent this, as I have practically no hair left.—R. L. R.

After an illness of this sort you must expect the hair to come out. The only thing you can do now is to keep the scalp and hair follicles in good condition so that the new crop may have a chance to come in right. Shampoo the hair every two weeks with warm water and a good tar soap. Then use the following hair tonic:

| | |
|---|---|
| Tincture of cantharides | 2 drams |
| Bisulphate of quinine | 10 grains |
| Castor oil | 1 dram |
| Bay rum | 6 ounces |

PLEASE tell me of a dry shampoo that will keep my hair in good condition. It is very oily and an ordinary shampoo does not help.—ALTA J. B.

Here is a splendid dry shampoo that is particularly good for an oily, moist scalp:

| | |
|---|---|
| Alcohol (95 per cent) | 1 quart |
| Table salt | 1 ounce |
| Quinine | 1-6 ounce |

CAN you tell me if glycerine, rose water and benzoin make a good flesh-builder? If so, in what proportions should they be made up?—E. E. D.

None of the above ingredients affect the tissues underlying the skin; they are good only for the surface and are usually blended together as an emollient preparation or an astringent wash. For the latter purpose they are used in the following proportions:

| | |
|---|---|
| Rose water | 3 ounces |
| Glycerine | 1 ounce |
| Tincture benzoin | ¼ ounce |

Below is given a flesh-building cream for which many beauties have expressed a strong preference:

| | |
|---|---|
| Lanolin | 4 ounces |
| Cocoa butter | 4 ounces |
| Glycerine | 4 ounces |
| Elder flower water | 3 ounces |
| Rose water | 5 ounces |

PLEASE inform me what is the best remedy for removing tan from my neck and arms.—C. W.

Here is an effective lotion which is both a preventive and a cure for this distressing condition:

| | |
|---|---|
| Orange flower water | 2 ounces |
| Rose water | 2 ounces |
| Tincture benzoin | ½ ounce |
| Borax | 1½ drams |

Below is given an even more complex mixture which bleaches the skin in a remarkably short space of time:

| | |
|---|---|
| Ammonia water | 1 ounce |
| Bay rum | 1 ounce |
| Powdered borax | 1 ounce |
| Glycerine | ½ ounce |
| Distilled water | 10 ounces |

THE skin of my hands is exceedingly delicate. Will you tell me of something that will not irritate them, and yet will make them white and soft?—A. F. R.

If glycerine does not "agree" with your hands, then here is a lotion which I can recommend for occasional, not regular, use, for I am opposed to a too free use of peroxide of hydrogen on the skin:

| | |
|---|---|
| Peroxide of hydrogen | ¼ wineglass |
| Witch hazel | ¾ wineglass |

Always shake well before using. I should not advise this oftener than three times a week at most. And I should vary it by rubbing with olive oil, which is of especial value to sensitive hands.

HOW can I get the natural roses in my cheeks? If you cannot tell me, then I will have to buy them at the druggist's, but, please, I would rather not.—ANXIOUS.

My dear girl, you should hesitate long before having recourse to "artificial roses" for your coloring. Can't you grasp the idea that rouge on your skin will leave your skin faded and sallow looking for all time? It is much better to wait for Nature's slow development that follows upon healthful out-of-door exercises. Eat plenty of fruit and green vegetables, especially spinach and water-cress. I do not care to recommend any rouge, but for your benefit, while you are waiting for the roses to bloom, during your long, lazy days in the sunshine, I will tell you that if a piece of bright crimson silk is dipped in wine and then rubbed lightly upon the cheeks I am told that it will give a safe and harmless color that practically defies detection.

UNFORTUNATELY I have many disfiguring little holes in my skin. Do you think hot milk would help this condition?—ELZA.

No, hot milk would be of very little benefit to your skin. What you need most of all is an astringent lotion, which you must apply not one week nor two, but for several months daily, if you expect it to have any worth while effect. Here is one that is excellent for drawing together these unsightly holes in the face:

| | |
|---|---|
| Camphor water | ½ pint |
| Glycerine | ¼ ounce |
| Borax | ½ ounce |

SHANGHAI, SUNDAY, JULY 21, 1918

# S.C.C. EASY WINNER OVER POWHATTAN

### Victorious By Margin Of 62 Runs Despite A Poor Start

### 'A' CO. DEFEATS THE RECS

### Police Beat Parsee Club In Close Match By 104 To 100

The match between the S. C. C. and the Powhattan Club played on the S. C. C. ground yesterday afternoon, resulted in a somewhat easy victory for the Cricket Club by 52 runs.

The Cricket Club batted first and the start was disastrous, Deeks being foolishly run out by Thomson and the latter being l.b.w. to Vine with 4 on the board. The advent of Turner put a different complexion on the game and Leslie hit out with delightful freedom. Turner played very fine cricket for his 40.

The innings closed for 142 with Vine capturing 3 wickets for 39 and Langley, put on late, had the fine analysis of 3 for 1 run.

When the Powhattan Club commenced their innings, Ellis and Bhoora fell cheaply but Haynes and Cooper made a brisk stand and made the score look respectable. Cooper played well for his 34 and Haynes caused a sensation with his 24, but after they left, the rest fell cheaply to Dr. Morris and the innings closed for only 90. Dr. Morris had the fine analysis of 7 wickets for 44 and quite deserved his figures. Deeks was in great form behind the wickets.

**Presentation To Mr. Turner**

A very interesting ceremony took place during the match. Mr. W. C. D. Turner being presented with a handsome silver box in recognition of his services as a cricketing member of the Shanghai Cricket Club. Capt. E. I. M. Barrett made the presentation on behalf of the members and made reference to the esteem and affection which the members held with Mr. Turner. Mr. Turner suitably responded and seemed overcome by the occasion. Mr. Turner is shortly leaving the port and we hope it will not be long before we see him again, as a more popular player and gentleman would be hard to find.

The scores of the match were:

S. C. C.

| | |
|---|---|
| S. J. Deeks, run out | 0 |
| C. E. M. Thomson, l.b.w., b. Vine | 0 |
| Dr. H. H. Morris, b. Bhoora | 14 |
| T. H. Pentycross, c. Bhoora, b. Vine | 14 |
| W. C. D. Turner, st. Haynes, b. Langley | 40 |
| A. H. Leslie, c. Ellis, b. Foster | 34 |
| C. Knight, b. Bhoora | 18 |
| J. M. Pearson, b. Langley | 17 |
| C. C. Whitehead, not out | 2 |
| R. Bauld, c. and b. Langley | 0 |
| E. G. Barnes, b. Vine | 0 |
| Extras | 3 |
| Total | 142 |

**Bowling Analysis**

| | O. | M. | R. | W. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| S. Vine | 12 | 0 | 39 | 3 |
| C. H. Bhoora | 10 | 1 | 30 | 2 |
| W. C. Foster | 6 | 0 | 43 | 1 |
| J. J. Ellis | 2 | 0 | 12 | 0 |
| C. E. Harber | 3 | 0 | 14 | 0 |
| H. Langley | 1 | 0 | 1 | 3 |

**Powhattan Club**

| | |
|---|---|
| H. J. Cooper, c. Whitehead, b. Morris | 34 |
| J. J. Ellis, c. Morris, b. Whitehead | 4 |
| C. H. Bhoora, st. Deeks, b. Morris | 0 |
| J. B. Katz, b. Morris | 0 |
| S. Vine, st. Deeks, b. Morris | 0 |
| C. E. Harber, c. Pentycross, b. Morris | 2 |
| H. Langley, b. Knight | 8 |
| W. C. Foster, st. Deeks, b. Morris | 4 |
| R. Ramsden, b. Morris | 7 |
| H. G. Boyling, not out | 4 |
| W. J. Haynes, c. Barnes, b. Knight | 24 |
| Extras | 3 |
| Total | 90 |

**Bowling Analysis**

| | O. | M | R. | W. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Dr. H. H. Morris | 13.1 | 0 | 44 | 7 |
| C. C. Whitehead | 6 | 0 | 18 | 1 |
| W. C. D. Turner | 4 | 0 | 14 | 0 |
| C. Knight | 3 | 0 | 11 | 2 |

**'A' Co. Beats Recs**

The Volunteers gained a surprising victory over the "Recs" on their own ground yesterday afternoon by 41 runs. The Volunteers had first choice of the wicket but their total of 98 seemed hardly good enough for the home eleven. Had it not been for Milner, Clifford, Anderson and Monk, the Volunteers total would have presented a much poorer appearance.

(Continued on Page 2)

## Lawn Bowls

Mr. A. D. Bell's rink won the rink competition for the Vice-Captain's prize at the Shanghai Lawn Bowls Club yesterday. The results follow:

| | |
|---|---|
| Rink No. 1. | |
| G. L. Campbell (skip) | E. L. Hunter (skip) |
| S. J. Burn | W. A. Ogden |
| A. G. Mossop | J. D. Gordon |
| J. McGavin | R. Simmons |
| 21 | 17 |
| Rink No. 2. | |
| J. Park (skip) | W. D. McCallum (skip) |
| J. Valentine | D. MacGregor |
| Dr. Mills | S. M. S. Gabbay |
| E. L. Allen | D. M. Graham |
| 17 | 19 |
| Rink No. 3. | |
| J. J. Sheridan (skip) | A. D. Bell (skip) |
| H. H. Fowler | D. de H. Farrant |
| H. M. Gorton | A. W. Starling |
| W. B. Pett | D Mennie |
| 13 | 26 |
| Rink No. 4. | |
| T. E. Trueman (skip) | J. D. Gaines (skip) |
| A. N. Other | O. H. Blackburn |
| A. W. Dewhurst | J. Adamson |
| W. N. C. Allen | P. M. Scott |
| 16 | 19 |
| Rink No. 5. | |
| J. Frost (skip) | Albert Taylor (skip) |
| R. G. H. Cole | E. Payne |
| J. R. Kinghorn | R. F. Benson |
| E. M. Reid | Dr. Ross |
| 18 | 16 |
| Rink No. 6. | |
| J. P. Lowe (skip) | J. T. Disselduff (skip) |
| V. Grundy | W. Dutton |
| S. W. Wolfe | C. W. Marshall |
| F. L. Marshall | F. Large. |
| 20 | 19 |

**S. R. C. v. S. L. B. C. Today**

The match will be played on the S. L. B. C. Ground this afternoon at 3.30 o'clock.

| | |
|---|---|
| S.R.C. Team: | |
| R. J. Bowerman | A. Eek |
| H Veitch | H. S. Smyth |
| A. R. Scott | H. E. Peck |
| M. David | F. S. Ramplin |
| G. Manwaring | W. Milner |
| W. S. Featherstonhaugh | S M. Wallace |
| W. S. Campbell | F. W. Reeves |
| G. W. Gilbert | F. Milner |

S. Green
J. E. Lucas
H. Landers
A. E. Silkstone

Reserves: J. Ross, A. G. Elder, J. C. Travers and J. Keefe.

| | |
|---|---|
| S. L. B. C. Team: | |
| J. D. Gaines (skip) | A. D. Bell (skip) |
| J. J. Sheridan | E. L. Hunter |
| E. M. Reid | J. Valentine |
| R. G. H. Cole | G. Dunlop |
| C. M. Bain (skip) | J. C. Macdougall (skip) |
| A. Taylor | D. MacDonald |
| F. Large | W. B. Pitt |
| F. L. Marshall | D. Mennie |

J. T. Disselduff (skip)
J. Park
E. Payne
R. Simmons

# RECORD SHIPMENT OF MOTOR CARS HERE

On the s.s. Monteagle which arrived on Friday, Messrs. H. S. Honigsberg & Co. received a shipment of 34 motor cars, the largest single shipment recorded locally. Of the 34 cars, 32 were Buick sixes and two were Packards.

## Correspondence

**Poor Roads or Poor Riders?**

Editor, THE CHINA PRESS

Sir: Correspondence in the local press with regard to the large number of ponies and their riders that are being brought down, owing, it is charged, to the poor condition of the roads, leads me to remark that perhaps the full blame is not being placed in the right direction. I have been living in the Western District for the last three years and have never seen so many so-called horsemen thrown as in recent months. Some of these people could not ride a clothes-horse, and their complaints remind one of the old saw that "the bad carpenter complains of his tools." These unskilled riders getting up out of the mud or dust look around for some one to blame and if they can find anything the matter with the road in the least they put the blame on the Municipal Council and generally succeed in getting some poor devil of an underpaid employe in trouble, when as a matter of fact the accident nine times out of ten would have been avoided by a trained or practiced rider. When they write to the papers they are exposing not bad roads but bad riders. Enclosing my card,

One Who Knows.

## Mail Notices

MAILS CLOSE.

For Japan:—
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Chikugo M. July 22
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Kumano M...July 23

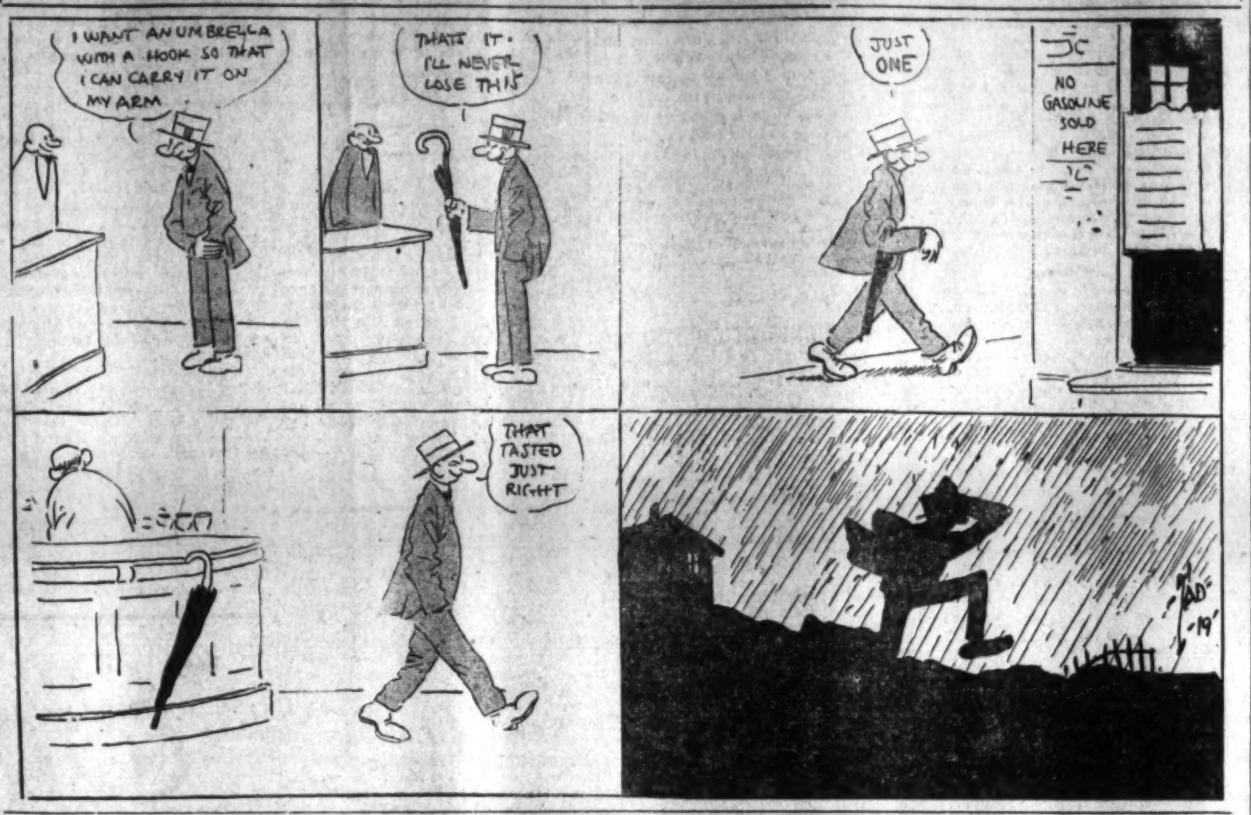
For U.S. Canada and Europe:—
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Katori M....July 29
Per C.P.R. s.s. Monteagle...Aug. 2

For Europe, etc:—
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Mishima M. July 23

MAILS DUE.

From U.S. and Canada:—
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Suwa Maru July 23

## Did This Ever Happen To You? By Tad


I WANT AN UMBRELLA WITH A HOOK SO THAT I CAN CARRY IT ON MY ARM
THAT IT. I'LL NEVER LOSE THIS
JUST ONE
NO GASOLINE SOLD HERE
THAT TASTED JUST RIGHT
TAD '19

## At the Theaters

Five acts vaudeville with Miss Argella, George Roger, Los Yerar, Smith and Bella Jackson and Mlle. Rieuse support the Russian star, who is heading the bill at the Apollo theater with a novelty act in which he appears as the spokesman for the characters in a film drama, "Martyrs for the People."

Mr. Germon also features in "The Lovers' Competition," a one-act playlet, in which he portrays all the characters.

The program has been drawing big crowds to the playhouse and a change of bill is announced for tonight. Los Yerar will appear in new Spanish dances, Miss Argella, a French songster, will have new numbers, George Roger has a new line of jokes and patter, Mlle. Rieuse will feature the latest ballet dances and Smith and Bella Jackson will have a new act. All the performers scored heavily in their appearances at the Apollo last week.

The concluding episodes in the great serial, "The Voice on the Wire," is on the Isis Theater bill tonight and a new serial of 15 episodes, "The Secret Kingdom" will start tomorrow night. The three part Nordisk photoplay, "The Resurrection," is also on tonight's bill at the Isis.

Mary Pickford is starring at the Olympic Theater today and tomorrow in "A Girl of Yesterday," a romance of the past and present. It is a five-reel film of unusual interest. Other new films will also be screened.

At the Victoria Theater, the five-part story, "Redeeming Love," will be screened together with two comedies, entitled "The Wonderful Statue" and "Sophie's Birthday Party." The usual Gaumont Graphic will be on the bill.

Madame Robine will be featured in the four-part drama "The Labyrinth" at St. George's Cinema tonight in addition to the films of the Review of Allied Forces in the French Park last Sunday. Scenic and comic films will also be shown.

The Verdun Garden program will feature the five-act story, "Pennington's Choice," starring Francis Bushman, Beverly Bayne and the former American heavyweight champion, J. J. Jeffries.

# *Study Your Partner As Well As Your Hand In Bridge Play*

### Modern School Puts Double Value On Sure Tricks In Hand Of Player Who Wins The Declaration

**By An Expert**

New York, June 16.—If the bidding of the best players at auction bridge is closely watched it will be found to be largely psychological. They do not make a bid simply because they hold certain cards, but vary their declarations according to the character and caliber of the others at the table.

This is the poker element in auction. One hears a good deal about it in discussions of the matter of judging one's opponents, according to whether they are in the habit of making rash bids or whether their declarations are usually iron clad. It is like the difference between the close and the liberal players in poker. The crudest form of adapting one's game to one's observations is pushing up the rash bidder by overbidding one's own hand.

But there are other elements between these extremes of the careful and the speculative bidder, and it is necessary to observe them carefully in the partners with whom one continually plays, because auction is a partnership game and there are more things to be studied about a partner than his ability to play a hand.

The first and most important thing to observe is the number of tricks that he seems to regard as the minimum for a bid and for an assist. If he is your dummy note carefully just what he assisted you on. If he is the declarer remember his cards as they fall and note the strength on which he bid originally, rebid his hand or waited for you.

**Tricks With Double Value**

In order to do this you must be familiar with the true values of certain combinations of cards yourself. There are three of these which are quoted in all the books as good for two sure tricks. These are:

A K x x x  A Q J x x  K Q J x x.

This is because the first is good for two tricks on its face; the second loses only one of its high cards to the king; then the others are good; the third loses one honor to get the ace out of the way; the remaining two honors are good.

But this valuation is old. Fifteen years ago a hand was published in which every player had exactly the same cards in one or other of the suits. The distribution was: A J 6 2, K 7 5, Q 8 4, 10 9 3. It was then pointed out that if this hand was played at no-trump, the declarer would win the game. That is, he would make twice as many tricks as his opponents. This held true, no matter which of the four was the declarer.

The observation of this fact led to a careful examination of some 2,000 deals, which confirmed the general law, that a sure trick in the hands of the bidder or his partner would be worth about two tricks if they played the hand. Consequently, a player holding any one of the three combinations shown above should count them as worth four tricks, instead of two. This is accounted for by the promoting power of aces and kings.

But there are comparatively few players who know this law, and still fewer who apply it in their bidding. Consequently they lose countless opportunities through their failure to show what they have, and so to encourage their partners to support them. They do not realise that four tricks out of the thirteen to be played for are more than their share, and therefore a reasonably strong hand.

**Old School Bidding**

Take the case of the old school bidders who still refuse to bid on a suit of five to the ace king unless they have an outside trick. They will not bid on four tricks because they do not know four tricks when they see them.

As auction is a partnership game a knowledge of what a player will bid on and what he will assist on is very important, and the extent of his education should be carefully studied. Suppose you know that he belongs to the old school and will not bid a suit unless he has two tricks in it and a trick outside or has more than two tricks in the suit itself. Such hands are really two tricks stronger than necessary, because three sure tricks in the hand are worth six in the play.

Looking at it this way the partner can afford to assist a bidder of this backward character with less than the strength required to assist a bidder of the modern school. This can best be illustrated by means of a diagram.

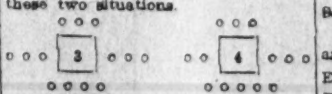



In the first example the dealer is one who will bid on four tricks, assuming that the remaining nine will be equally distributed, three in each hand, as there is no reason to suppose that one player has more than another until the bidding shows it. If his bid is overcalled by the second player the third hand should not assist with only three tricks, because those three are already included in the dealer's bid. He needs them all to make good his contract, which is to win the odd trick.

**Question Of The Assist**

But if we take the second example and assume that the dealer will not bid unless he has two tricks in his suit and one outside, or three in the suit itself, in either case a hand which is actually worth six tricks in play, then his partner can assist him with even less than three tricks, because if he has three the combined hands are good for three odd. What would be a totally unjustifiable assist with one class of partner would be demanded with another.

Reverse the case and suppose it is the declarer who is judging the quality of his partner's game, as an assist. If he finds, after observing a few hands, that his partner assists when he has no business to do so he must discount this advance in the contract, if it seems inevitable. Take these two situations.




In the first if the partner is known to be one who will invariably assist on an average hand, three tricks, it is unsafe for the dealer to bid on less than five, as his partner is almost sure to overbid his cards. The situation shown in the second diagram would be safeguarded against this advance, because even if the partner did assist on only three tricks there are eight between the two hands good for the contract at its advanced value if the dealer originally held five tricks.

## The Week's Swimming

The swimming program for this week, is as follows:

Monday—Rowing Club Water Polo, 6.30 p.m. (Rowing Club)

Tuesday—S.I.S.C. Water Polo practice, 9 p.m. (Municipal Bath).

Wednesday—Rowing Club Mid-Week Gala, 9.30 p.m. (Rowing Club).

Thursday—Police Swimming Club practice, 9.00 p.m. (Municipal Bath).

Friday—Rowing Club Water Polo, 6.30 p.m. (Rowing Club).
S.I.S.C. Practice, 9 p.m. (Municipal Bath).

Sunday—Japanese Swimming Club practice, 9 p.m. (Municipal Bath).

**Standing Of Competitors In Rowing Club Swimming Series**

| | 1 Length Handicap | Standing Headers Handicap | 2 Length Handicap | Running Headers Handicap | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Barnes, E. G. | 1 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 4 |
| Brodie, E. A. | 4 | 3 | 2 | 4 | 13 |
| Brown, J. B. | 2 | 4 | 4 | 2 | 12 |
| Cowen, J. L. | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| Donald, A. E. | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 2 |
| Goldman, A. P. | 3 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 8 |
| Johns, H. | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 4 |
| Mansfield, K. A. | 0 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 3 |
| Nash, E. T. | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| Pearson, T. C. G. | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 4 |
| Scriven, A. C. | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| Smith Yates | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 2 |

## COLUMBIA CLUB TENNIS

In the opening matches of the Columbia Club handicap tennis tournament held yesterday, Mr. W. A. B. Nichols defeated Dr. A. M. Massie, scratch, 6-4 and 6-4; Dr. W. R. Smith, (-15), defeated Mr. A. Hykes 6-3, 7-9 and 6-0 and Mr. R. B. Nichols, (-15), won from Mr. F. J. Raven 4-6, 6-0 and 6-0.

The drawings have been made and are posted at the Club. Participants are requested to play off all matches in the first round this week.

## S.R.A. MONTHLY SHOOT

Members are reminded that the 2nd July Competition will be held tomorrow from 6 to 8.30 a.m. and from 4 to 6 p.m. Range, Bisley targets, 500 yards, 1 sighting and 10 scoring shots.

# 'TWAS ALL SWAN IN YESTERDAY'S GAME

### But Twenty-Nine Sailors Face Him In Nine Innings

### ONLY ONE HIT IS MADE

### Incidentally Shanghai Has Easy Time Beating Navy By 7 To 0

**BASEBALL AT FOUR TODAY**

Because of the American Company, S.V.C., shoot this afternoon, the baseball game between Shanghai and the U.S.S. Palos, carded for 3.30 o'clock, will start at four. A few changes in the lineup will be made today. The infield will be Kay, Doyle, Holliday and Crow with Gardner, Tinkham and Hening as the probable outfield. Eddy will pitch. All other players are urged to be out in suits at 3.30 o'clock.

Swan nearly horned into the pitchers' Hall of Fame yesterday afternoon. The architects had designated the locality for the Swan niche when Kay, after playing nice ball at first for eight and two thirds innings, dropped the blueprints, thereby mussing up the plans.

Swan had despatched the U.S.S. Palos batting aspirants with alacrity, avidity, dexterity, more or less celerity and no small degree of finesse until two were dead in the ninth. Held popped a miserable fly behind first and Kay didn't go after it. Hening tried to save the no hit game for his pitcher, but the pop went for a hit, the only bingle of the game.

At divers times during the nine sessions Shanghai scored, the aggregate being seven. One sailor reached second. Thus the scoreboard read 7-0.

The game wasn't the best ever seen anywhere despite Swan's pitching performance. It started loose, resumed looseness in the seventh and was wonderfully loose in the eight and ninth. In the latter Roberts distinguished himself as a sprinter. A slight turn of the ankle and the hauling down of Robby's stockings delayed the score somewhat.

**Swan's Great Feat**

A line about Swan. He fanned five and passed none. Three balls were hit to the outfield, two of which were ingloriously dropped. Five men saw first base; Held on his hit and four on errors. Three of the four died stealing and Held was forced.

But 29 men faced Swan; this is believed to be a record.

Swan gave a remarkable performance in the slab. He, Roberts and the infield did almost all the killing, making 26 of the 27 putouts. The battery and infield made 15 assists. A dozen men died at first and five were retired by second sacker Hening, who played a faultless game six putouts were marked beside Roberts' name. Crow bagged a brace of fouls and Holliday caught a fly.

Of the three chances that went to the outfield two were miserably handled. Tinkham's grab in center was the 27th death.

Held corraled three fouls in great style but dropped a throw and tossed to centerfield when aiming at second. Holliday made one nice stop and throw and Crow made one nice catch of a foul near the bandstand.

All three sailor outfielders could be charged with non-support for the way they treated Mitchim, who gave up the ghost in the ninth when one was under. He was touched for nine hits but four of these were scratchy. He was right when steady, but the hits came when needed.

**Scarcity Of Shanghai Men**

The game didn't get under way until after four o'clock. Capt. Cy Wilbolt, Eddy, Gardner, Skinny Hunter, Porterfield and others failed to show up and it was with difficulty that a Shanghai club was finally put on the field. Gardner came along about the beginning of the fifth. Pomeroy is out of town and the team was partly recruited from the stands.

Yet, said aggregation did pretty well, although the sailors were not out in full strength. A pass, a balk, an error and two hits chased Roberts. Holliday and Tinkham across the

platter in the opening session and then Mitchim steadied until the seventh.

The seventh brought a brace and one each was scored in the eighth and ninth.

Murphy was exhibit A in the non-support case filed by Mitchim. Spud let Holliday's single go through to Nobody's Land and Roberts, who had previously smote one, scored.

Held was exhibit B, throwing to the Race Club in an attempt to get Hening napping off second.

In the ninth Roberts led off with his third single, Crow singled to left, giving Cauvern a chance to testify for the prosecution and Roberts went to third, stopping awhile to pull up his stockings and get the ankle back into place. Roberts came home a second later with the tally.

Here are the figures:

| Shanghai | AB | R | BH | PO | A | E |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Roberts, c. | 3 | 3 | 2 | 6 | 4 | 0 |
| Holliday, ss. | 5 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 1 |
| Crow, 3b. | 5 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 0 |
| Tinkham, cf. | 5 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Swan, p. | 4 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 3 | 0 |
| Hening, 2b. | 4 | 1 | 3 | 5 | 5 | 0 |
| Williams, lf. | 4 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| Westaway, rf. | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| Gardner, rf. | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Kay, 1b. | 4 | 1 | 1 | 12 | 0 | 1 |
| Totals | 37 | 7 | 10 | 27 | 15 | 4 |

| U.S.S. Palos | AB | R | BH | PO | A | E |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Held, c. | 4 | 0 | 1 | 12 | 0 | 2 |
| Prather, 2b. | 4 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 0 |
| Tangermann ss., p. | 3 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 4 | 0 |
| Mitchim, p, ss. | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 6 | 0 |
| Caurern, lf. | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| McFeaters, 1b. | 3 | 0 | 0 | 11 | 0 | 0 |
| Childs, rf. | 3 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Lagmann, 3b. | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| Murphy, cf. | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| Totals | 29 | 0 | 1 | 27 | 12 | 5 |

| By innings | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | R | H | E |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Shanghai | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 9 | 10 | 4 |
| U.S.S. Palos | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 5 |

Earned run—Shanghai. First base on errors—Shanghai, 1; Palos, 4. Left on bases—Shanghai, 4; Palos, 1. Struck out—by Swan, 5; by Mitchim, 7; by Tangermann, 1. First base on balls—off Mitchim, 2. Hits—off Mitchim, 9 in 8 1/3 innings; off Tangermann, 1 in 2/3 innings. Balk—Mitchim. Double play—Mitchim to Tangermann to McFeaters. Passed ball—Held. Stolen base—Hening. Umpires—Siler and Johnson. Time of game—one hour, 30 minutes.

## S. C. C. Easy Winner Over Powhattan

(Continued From Page 1)

Milner batted very well and in company with Clifford put on 42 for the first wicket.

Later in the innings Monk hit out well.

When the S.R.C. entered upon their innings, Grimshaw and Macdonald bowled with such deadly effect that the issue never seemed in doubt.

The scores were:

**'A' Co.**

| | |
|---|---|
| W. C. G. Clifford, c. Ambrose, b. Wilson | 18 |
| F. Milner, c. Ambrose, b. Ollerdessen | 30 |
| J. E. Wilson, b. Wilson | 0 |
| E. G. B. Lover, l.b.w., b. Wilson | 3 |
| C. S. B. Cushnie, c. White, b. Ambrose | 6 |
| W. E. Anderson, c. and b. Elliot | 15 |
| D. H. Cooke, b. Ambrose | 2 |
| T. R. Macdonald, c. Ollerdessen, b. Ambrose | 0 |
| R. Grimshaw, b. Elliot | 0 |
| W. J. Monk, b. Elliot | 16 |
| J. E. Cameron, not out | 1 |
| Extras | 7 |
| Total | 98 |

**Bowling Analysis**

| | O. | M. | R. | W. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| C. E. Ollerdessen | 13 | 2 | 22 | 1 |
| A. V. White | 6 | 0 | 25 | 0 |
| W. E. Wilson | 7 | 2 | 16 | 3 |
| H. J. Ambrose | 7 | 1 | 27 | 3 |
| V. Elliot | 6.5 | 5 | 1 | 3 |

**S. R. C.**

| | |
|---|---|
| L. P. Quincey, b. Grimshaw | 0 |
| H. J. Ambrose, b. Grimshaw | 7 |
| A. J. Willis, c. Cushnie, b. Macdonald | 12 |
| A. V. White, b. Macdonald | 4 |
| R. H. Ryton, b. Grimshaw | 0 |
| W. E. Wilson, b. Macdonald | 0 |
| C. E. Ollerdessen, c. Macdonald, b. Grimshaw | 8 |
| W. T. Manley, b. Grimshaw | 2 |
| V. Elliot, not out | 14 |
| J. G. Harrison, l.b.w., b. Grimshaw | 0 |
| W. J. Mooney, b. Grimshaw | 10 |
| Extras | 0 |
| Total | 57 |

**Bowling Analysis**

| | O. | M. | R. | W. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| R. Grimshaw | 11.3 | 2 | 32 | 7 |
| T. R. Macdonald | 11 | 5 | 25 | 3 |

**Police Defeat Parsees**

This game was played on the Police ground and resulted in a narrow victory for the Police by 4 runs.

The Police batted first, Sale (44) being top scorer. He was very ably assisted by Newman (21) J. Robertson (16), and Fairbairn (14). The remainder offered a rather feeble resistance to the bowling of the Parsees, K. D. Karanjia trundling particularly well, and had the fielding been a little smarter a much better analysis for this player would have been recorded.

When the Parsees took their innings, wickets appeared to fall fairly easily until R. Viccajee came on the scene and put a different complexion on the game.

He was well supported by his confreres, and had the light not failed at the critical moment the losers would probably have scored their first victory of the season. They, however, deserve every credit for the plucky show they made, and deserve better fortune on their next appearance, the Police bowlers tired perceptibly towards the conclusion, and they were decidedly lucky to win in the last few moments.

The scores were:

**Parsees**

| | |
|---|---|
| H. S. Madan, c. Johnson, b. Robertson | 1 |
| P. N. Karanjia, c. Robertson, b. Pelling | 11 |
| R. H. Raji, b. Robertson | 12 |
| B. D. Tata, c. sub, b. Robertson | 3 |
| E. D. Damri, run out | 0 |
| C. B. Sethna, b. Robertson | 8 |
| K. C. Sarkari, run out | 10 |
| K. D. Karanjia, c. Pelling, b. Sale | 11 |
| R. Viccajee, b. Sale | 29 |
| M. D. Daji, not out | 7 |
| Extras | 8 |
| Total | 100 |

**Bowling Analysis**

| | O. | M. | R. | W. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| G. Sale | 12.4 | 2 | 32 | 2 |
| J. Robertson | 18 | 1 | 50 | 5 |
| H. Pelling | 6 | 2 | 10 | 1 |

**S. M. Police**

| | |
|---|---|
| K. E. Newman, run out | 21 |
| J. Robertson, b. Karanjia | 16 |
| G. Sale, c. sub, b. Raji | 44 |
| W. E. Fairbairn, c. R. N. Karanjia, b. K. Karanjia | 14 |
| W. J. McDermott, c. Sethna, b. K. Karanjia | 6 |
| H. Pelling, c. Daji, b. K. Karanjia | 1 |
| D. J. Webb, b. Karanjia | 0 |
| G. Johnson, b. Raji | 0 |
| W. Jones, not out | 0 |
| Extras | 2 |
| Total | 104 |

**Bowling Analysis**

| | O. | M. | R. | W. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| M. D. Daji | 6 | 1 | 24 | 0 |
| K. D. Karanjia | 14 | 0 | 29 | 5 |
| R. H. Ragi | 9.4 | 2 | 32 | 2 |
| C. B. Sethna | 3 | 0 | 17 | 0 |

## *Larry Doyle Ill In Hospital After Major Operation*

Cincinnati, May 15.—Manager John McCraw of the Giants received word from New York tonight to the effect that Larry Doyle, who has been ill for nearly two weeks, was operated on yesterday for intestinal trouble. Doyle is believed to be in a New York hospital, though Secretary John B. Foster declared he did not know where the player was.


**MARTIN'S APIOL & STEEL PILLS**

A French Remedy for all Irregularities. Thousands of Ladies keep a box of Martin's Pills in the house, as this on the first sign of an irregularity of the System a timely dose may be administered. Those who use them recognised them, hence their enormous sale. At all Chemists and Stores, or post free 5/- from MARTIN, Chemist, SOUTHAMPTON ENG.

**The Shanghai Chemical Laboratory**

No. 4 Canton Road


## KILLS PORCUPINE; THEN MEETS BEAR

### Autoist Sounds Horn And Thus Gets Right Of Way

Kingfield, Me., June 15.—W. D. Page, returning by auto the other night from Alder stream, met with an unusual experience at Iron Bridge, four miles from here.

He ran down a porcupine and got out to examine its quills. As he glanced down the road the glare of the headlights revealed a large object, its eyes blinking in the light.

Page got into the machine and started ahead slowly. When within three or four rods he discovered a bear blocked the way. He could not go on unless at such speed as to bowl the bear over and perhaps damage the car, when he decided to give the usual signal with the horn, only be put on extra pressure. The blast alarmed the bear, and it jumped out of the road and left the pathway clear.

Woodsmen say that the porcupine is a delicate morsel of food for the bears, which explains bruin's presence in the road.

## CRICKET AT CHEFOO

**China Press Correspondence**

Chefoo, July 17.—The second cricket match between the Settlement and the Boys' School was a much more closely contested affair than the former one. The Settlement batted first and had notched just over the century when their last wicket fell. The School then went in but were unable to knock up the necessary runs to get the victory, while the Settlement were unable to get them all out before the time for drawing stumps had arrived so that a good match ended in a draw.

Up till now the papers for the Oxford Local Examinations have not come. Last year the application forms were caught by the Kaiser's underwater craft and were sent to the bottom for the edification of Neptune. This year, however, the application forms reached Oxford safely but there is considerable doubt whether the question papers have escaped the attentions of the enemy submarines. The examination was to commence last Monday but so far the papers have not come to hand although I hear there is a likelihood of their reaching here towards the end of the month.

The Fete held in honor of July Fourth realised a profit of over three thousand dollars, which sum of money is to be handed to the American Red Cross Association.

## School For Card Players

Auction Bridge: F. C. says: Z deals and passes. A bids no trump, and Z bids two diamonds, which A doubles. Y takes Z out of the double with two hearts and B goes two no trumps, which all pass. The question is Y's lead. He holds five hearts to the king, ten; king and two small clubs; three small diamonds and two small spades.

Much depends on what convention A uses in doubling. Some double in such situations to show they have everything but the suit in which B asks a lead, diamonds in this case. Others double for penalties. If Z can afford to ask for a lead after having passed without a bid, the best thing for Y would seem to be to lead the diamond, especially as he can lead it again if he gets in with either of his kings.

G. T. M. says: There was a dispute as to whether the declarer or dummy won a trick with the seven or eight of clubs. The declarer offers to turn over the trick and show it, but A says he will score 25 in penalties if he does. How should such a dispute be settled, if the trick cannot be seen?

The laws make no provision for such a case, and restrict the circumstances under which any trick once turned and quitted may be seen before the end of the play to the discovery of more than four cards in any trick, counting all the tricks face down. If the declarer and his opponents disagree as to which hand has the lead, they should be willing to waive the penalty to settle the matter, if it is important.

H. L. J. says: A is in very bad luck and orders new cards. B bets that he cannot order new cards, unless there is some imperfection in the cards that are in use.

A player cannot call for one new pack unless the pack he objects to is imperfect, but he may at any time call for two new packs, and his adversaries will have the choice of the new cards. If the new cards are produced at the beginning of a rubber, the dealer has the choice, no matter who ordered them. Some persons imagine that players can insist on keeping the old cards, but such is not the case.

L. C. J. says: When there are only three tricks to play, the declarer says he concedes the best trump, and scores four odd and game. While dealing the cards for the next hand, the player who had the best trump recollects that he also had the best club. A bets it is too late to claim it, as the score has been put down.

A proved error in the trick score may be corrected at any time before the first declaration in the next game; but that rule does not apply in this case. When the declarer conceded the best trump he clearly meant that it was all he would concede, and if he scored the hand in that way without protest, it must be assumed that the adversaries conceded the two other tricks, and the concession must stand.

Poker, R. D. F. asks if it is anywhere the rule to allow a player to open a jackpot on a bobtail flush, and if so, what the theory of such a rule is.

The rule, when adopted, as it often is, does not restrict the player to bobtail flushes, but allows him to open on any four card flush or straight. The idea is that such hands are just as hard to get as a pair of jacks, there being 549,564 hands which are jacks or better on the deal, while there are only 573,916 which are bobtails, in which the fifth card does not make a pair as good as jacks.

S. T. P. says: A is in the habit of drawing only one card when he has triplets to go with, and insists that the chances of improvement are about the same as drawing two cards, while the camouflage of the hand is worth more. We have a bet as to just what advantage the two card draw has.

Drawing two cards to a triplet, it is 8 to 1 against any improvement; drawing one card, 11 to 1. Against making a full drawing two cards it is 14 to 1; drawing one card 15 to 1. Against making fours it is 22 to 1 drawing two cards and 45 to 1 drawing one card.

Cribbage, J. C. K. says: Four playing, the cards fell 7, 5, 6, 8. C has pegged the run of three and D the run of four. A says "Go," and B plays another 5, for which he pegs four more holes. Is this correct?

No. Because there is no run to the 6 going backward without hitting D's 8, and the 7 cannot be reached to make the run, as there is a duplicate 5 in the way. The run now stands, going backward, 5, 8, 6, 5, which counts nothing.

H. L. D. says: A shows four fours, with a seven for the starter. He says it is a 28 hand. How do you count it?

The hand is worth 24 only. Lay the fours in a square and there are six pairs, each side and each diagonal. That is 12 holes. As each of these pairs will combine with the seven to make a fifteen we get 12 more holes, but that is all.

J. C. J. says: A offered to bet no one could name a hand that would count 11 if the time limit was 60 seconds. He won the bet, although there were six cribbage players present. Are such hands so rare?

They are not common. Two sixes, a seven, an eight and his nobs will fill the bill.

Whist. J. L. B. asks when the laws of straight whist were last revised and when the next meeting of the American Whist League will consider them again.

Chicago, June, 1893, appears to be the date of the adoption of the present code. Since then the attention of the league has been directed to duplicate. These laws were revised in July, 1910. The league meets this year at Lake Placid, during the last week in June for whist, and the first week in July for auction bridge.

## CHIN WOO WINS AT TENNIS

In a friendly tennis tournament between the Chin Woo Athletic Association and the Willows Tennis Club yesterday on the former's grounds, 73 Baikal Road, the home team took nine out of ten sets in doubles and captured the lone singles match. Messrs. T. R. Rozario, J. Petterson, Sam Emmooden, C. Silva, J. Sinclair, Betines, Mooser, C. Soufoulis, Ada Jensen and J. But represented the visiting club, while the home teams consisted of J. Moh, S. P. Yao, H. C. Ouyang, C. T. Huang, Y. Y. Tong, K. L. Liang, K. Y. Liang, W. S. Lai and W. C. Lu.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## SHANGHAI-NANKING RAILWAY ABRIDGED TIME TABLE

**Shanghai North To Nanking—Up (Main Line) Nanking To Shanghai North—Down**

| STATIONS. | Local | Express R. | Fast R | 3rd and 4th | Fast R | Local | Fast Local | Night Express R.S. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| SHANGHAI NORTH dep. | .. | 7.55 | 9.10 | 9.40 | 12.45 | 16.25 | 17.15 | 22.00 |
| SOOCHOW dep. | .. | 9.41 | 11.22 | 12.20 | 14.55 | 18.15 | 19.20 | 1.08 |
| WUSIH dep. | .. | 10.31 | 12.24 | 13.41 | 15.54 | 19.27 | 20.21 | 2.10 |
| CHANGCHOW dep. | 6.30 | 11.23 | 13.16 | 14.03 | 16.48 | .. | 21.35 | 3.10 |
| TANYANG dep. | 8.05 | 12.09 | 14.11 | 14.16 | 17.41 | .. | .. | .. |
| CHINKIANG dep. | 9.16 | 12.52 | 14.55 | 17.17 | 18.22 | .. | .. | 5.06 |
| NANKING arr. | 11.19 | *14.15 | 16.50 | 19.30 | 19.50 | .. | .. | 6.50 |
| PUKOW dep. | .. | 15.30 | S.L.R. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| TSINANFU dep. | .. | 8.18 | | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| TIENTSIN arr. | .. | 16.29 | | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| CENTRAL dep. | .. | 16.55 | | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| PEKING arr. | .. | 19.50 | | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |

| STATIONS. | Local | Fast Local | Fast R | 3rd and 4th | Fast R. | Express R. | Local | Night Express R.S. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| PEKING dep. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 8.35 | S.L.R. | .. |
| TIENTSIN arr. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 11.40 | Sleeper | .. |
| CENTRAL dep. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 12.00 | | .. |
| TSINANFU dep. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 20.27 | S.L.R. | .. |
| PUKOW arr. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 12.56 | | .. |
| NANKING dep. | .. | .. | 7.30 | 8.00 | 11.45 | *14.20 | 15.35 | 23.00 |
| CHINKIANG dep. | .. | .. | 9.00 | 10.10 | 13.20 | 16.06 | 18.16 | 1.06 |
| TANYANG dep. | .. | .. | 9.38 | 10.59 | 14.15 | 16.41 | 19.09 | .. |
| CHANGCHOW dep. | 7.00 | .. | 10.24 | 12.18 | 16.08 | 17.39 | 20.20 | 3.06 |
| WUSIH dep. | 8.15 | 7.10 | 11.28 | 13.56 | 16.00 | 18.29 | .. | 4.11 |
| SOOCHOW dep. | 9.35 | 8.08 | 12.23 | 14.54 | 17.01 | 19.21 | .. | 5.19 |
| SHANGHAI NORTH arr. | 12.15 | 10.15 | 14.20 | 17.30 | 19.00 | 21.00 | .. | 7.00 |

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**Woosung Forts to Shanghai North—Up (BRANCH LINE) Shanghai North to Woosung Forts—Down**

| | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| WOOSUNG FORTS dep. | 6.50 | 8.10 | 10.50 | 13.15 | 14.40 | 16.20 | 18.10 | 19.55 | 21.30 |
| KIANGWAN dep. | 7.17 | 8.37 | 11.17 | 13.42 | 15.07 | 16.47 | 18.37 | 20.22 | 21.57 |
| SHANGHAI NORTH arr. | 7.25 | 8.45 | 11.25 | 13.50 | 15.15 | 16.55 | 18.45 | 20.30 | 22.05 |

| | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| SHANGHAI NORTH dep. | 6.10 | 7.30 | 10.05 | 12.25 | 14.00 | 15.30 | 17.30 | 19.10 | 20.45 |
| KIANGWAN dep. | 6.21 | 7.41 | 10.16 | 12.36 | 14.11 | 15.41 | 17.41 | 19.21 | 20.56 |
| WOOSUNG FORTS arr. | 6.45 | 8.06 | 10.40 | 13.00 | 14.35 | 16.05 | 18.05 | 19.45 | 21.30 |

## SHANGHAI-HANGCHOW-NINGPO RAILWAY ABRIDGED TIME TABLE

**SHANGHAI NORTH TO ZAHKOU—"DOWN" MAIN LINE. ZAHKOU TO SHANGHAI NORTH—"UP"**

| STATIONS | Local | Fast R | Slow | Coolie & Goods | Local | Express R | Local | Local |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Shanghai North dep. | .... | 7.35 | 9.00 | 10.00 | .... | 14.50 | 15.50 | .... |
| Jessfield dep. | .... | 7.51 | 9.16 | 10.23 | .... | 15.06 | 16.06 | .... |
| Siccawei dep. | .... | 7.58 | 9.23 | 10.38 | .... | 15.13 | 16.13 | .... |
| Lunghwa Junction dep. | .... | 8.15 | 9.40 | 10.53 | .... | 15.30 | 16.29 | .... |
| *Shanghai South dep.* | .... | *7.45* | *9.10* | *10.20* | *13.35* | *15.00* | *16.00* | *17.55* |
| *Lunghwa Junction dep.* | .... | *8.15* | *9.40* | *10.53* | *13.52* | *15.30* | *16.29* | *18.12* |
| Sunghiang dep. | .... | 8.59 | 10.48 | 12.02 | .... | 16.07 | 17.42 | .... |
| Kashi dep. | .... | 9.51 | 11.52 | 13.28 | .... | 16.53 | 18.49 | .... |
| Kashing dep. | 7.40 | 10.25 | 12.30 | 14.35 | .... | 17.22 | 19.20 | .... |
| Yekiah dep. | 8.45 | 11.05 | 13.15 | 15.50 | .... | 17.53 | .... | .... |
| Changsu dep. | 9.45 | 11.41 | 14.00 | 16.50 | .... | 18.24 | .... | .... |
| Haguchow dep. | 11.10 | 12.50 | 15.25 | 18.30 | .... | 19.19 | .... | .... |
| Zahkou arr. | 11.35 | 13.10 | 15.50 | 19.00 | .... | 19.35 | .... | .... |

| STATIONS | Local | Local | Fast R | Slow | Local | Coolie and Goods | Express R | Local |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Zahkou dep. | .... | .... | 6.30 | 7.55 | .... | 9.20 | 14.10 | 15.30 |
| Haugchow dep. | .... | .... | 7.00 | 8.30 | .... | 10.00 | 14.35 | 16.00 |
| Changsu dep. | .... | .... | 8.04 | 9.48 | .... | 11.40 | 15.20 | 17.36 |
| Yekiah dep. | .... | .... | 8.41 | 10.31 | .... | 12.39 | 15.51 | 18.46 |
| Kashing dep. | .... | 7.15 | 9.28 | 11.22 | .... | 14.10 | 16.30 | 19.30 |
| Kashi dep. | .... | 7.48 | 9.53 | 11.55 | .... | 14.48 | 16.52 | .... |
| Sunghiang dep. | .... | 9.05 | 10.47 | 12.59 | .... | 16.08 | 17.49 | .... |
| *Lunghwa Junction dep* | *8.18* | *10.33* | *11.38* | *14.08* | *15.33* | *17.23* | *18.23* | .... |
| *Shanghai South arr.* | *8.35* | *10.50* | *11.55* | *14.25* | *15.50* | *17.40* | *18.40* | .... |
| Lunghwa Junction dep. | .... | 10 30 | 11.35 | 14.05 | .... | 17.18 | 18.20 | .... |
| Siccawei dep. | .... | 10.39 | 11.44 | 14.14 | .... | 17.28 | 18.29 | .... |
| Jessfield dep. | .... | 10.46 | 11.51 | 14.21 | .... | 17.37 | 18.36 | .... |
| Shanghai North arr. | .... | 11 00 | 12.05 | 14.35 | .... | 17.55 | 18.50 | .... |

**KONZENCHIAO TO ZAHKOU KIANGSHOO BRANCH LINE. ZAHKOU TO KONZENCHIAO**

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Konzenchiao | dep. | 6.50 | 8.25 | 11.25 | 14.00 | 15.55 | 18.35 | Zahkou | dep. | .... | 10.10 | 12.25 | .... | 17.20 | .... |
| Kenshangmun | dep. | 7.10 | 8.50 | 11.40 | 14.15 | 16.15 | 18.50 | Hangchow | dep | 7.30 | 10.40 | 12 45 | 14.55 | 17.50 | 19.15 |
| Hangchow | dep. | 7.20 | 9.15 | 11.52 | 14.24 | 16.30 | 19.00 | Kenshangmun | dep. | 7.42 | 10.57 | 12.57 | 15.12 | 18.07 | 19.27 |
| Zahkou | arr. | .... | 9.40 | 12.10 | .... | 16.55 | .... | Konzenchiao | arr. | 7.55 | 11.10 | 13.10 | 15.25 | 18.20 | 19.40 |

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